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Grill Room and Restaurant
QUINN BROS., Proprietors.
319 Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Daily Colonist.

BEST DOUBLE SCREENED
HOUSEHOLD ★ COAL
\$6.50 Per Ton Delivered,
Weight Guaranteed
HALL, GOEPEL & COMPANY,
100 Government St. Phone 83.

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO 184 VICTORIA B C SUNDAY NOVEMBER 25 1900 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

A Question of Time

It is only a short time
Till present-giving time
—Xmas.

A Watch

Always makes an acceptable Xmas Present.
We have these watches in a variety of beautiful patterns. They are acceptable to the receiver because they are pretty and are guaranteed—accurate time keepers. They are acceptable to you because they are low in price.

CHOOSE ONE NOW AND HAVE IT LAID ASIDE FOR YOU.
CHALLONER & MITCHELL
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.

Louis Roederer Champagne

The Prime Favorite

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

AGENTS.

It's a Pleasure



To make a cake or pudding with our NEW XMAS FRUITS. We have the finest CLEANED CURRANTS and SEEDED RAISINS in the market, being re-cleaned and seeded with the latest improved machinery.

RE-CLEANED CURRANTS... 15c. lb.
OFF STALK VALERIAN RAISINS... 10c. lb.
MUSCATEL RAISINS... 10c. lb.
SEEDED RAISINS... 12c. lb.
ENGLISH MIXED PEEL... 15c. lb.
NEW SMYRNA AND CALIFORNIA FIGS.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Macintoshes and Umbrellas.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C.

JOHNSON'S FLOOR WAX

For Polishing Floors. Price 40c per one pound tin.
Mellor's 25 pound Polishing Brush \$3.00 each.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT ST.
BRUSHES, WALL PAPERS, GLASS AND PAINTS OF ALL KINDS.

THOMAS EARLE

IMPORTER AND

Wholesale Grocer

Has removed to his new premises, Yates Street.

EX "CARL"

Crosse & Blackwell's

Currants, Jams and Jellies,
Marmalade, Malt Vinegar,
Mixed Pickles, Walnut Pickles,
Assorted Pickles, Oriental Pickles,
Chutney, Kipperd Herrings,
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

The Largest Fire Insurance Company in the World.

Total Funds, \$48,614,425

ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Better Than The Best

HOUE'S

Straight Cut Cigarettes

Manufactured by
B. HOUE & CO.
QUEBEC.

Lime!

Marble Bay Lime.

(Trade Mark.)

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)

FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.

OUR "PLASTERERS" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Dr. S. M. Hartman

DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.
Office: 115 Government Street.

HAY

A hotbed just in. Come and see it. Clover and Timothy mixed. Ask for prices on our dock.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., LD.
City Market.

GENTLEMEN

Select your Razor. Select your Soap. We do the rest, and show you how to use them; and knowing that, is to ensure easy shaving. A fine line of shaving materials to choose from at

FOX'S, 78 GOVT ST

POTATOES.
Received a car of Yakima Burbank. Finest Potatoes in the market. Order at once, as they are going fast.
E. M. NODDEK,
12 Store St. Next to E. & N. Ry.

Houses and Lots For Sale.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
Call and examine our list before purchasing.

A. W. MORE & CO.
86 Government St. Next Bank of Montreal.

Mining Shares.

1,000 CARIBOO MCKINNEY	75
2,000 CARIBOO HYDRAULIC	Wanted
3,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
4,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
5,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
6,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
7,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
8,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
9,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
10,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
11,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
12,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
13,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
14,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
15,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
16,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
17,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
18,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
19,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted
20,000 CARIBOO NEST PASS COAL	Wanted

A. W. MORE & CO.,
86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

Wanted

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE,
VAN ANDA.
J. F. FOULKES & CO.,
Telephone 607. 35 Fort Street.

Victoria Transfer Co.

LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.

Livery & Hack Stables

19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS
AND BUSES SUPPLIED AT ANY
HOUR OF THE DAY OR
NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 122.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

Amused Curiosity

Attitude of British People Towards French Reception of Kruger.

Leniently Regarded as an Exhibition of Inevitable Gallic Enthusiasm.

Illness of the Czar Regarded Very Seriously by London Press.

London, Nov. 24.—Mr. Kruger's triumphant passage from Marseilles to Paris is regarded with cautious and unexpected indifference in Great Britain. Every detail of the remarkable ovations has been read with interest, but the underlying feeling here is more one of amusement than irritation. The nation that boiled over with fury when Queen Victoria was caricatured by Parisian journalists, takes the French homage to its arch enemy as an exhibition of inevitable Gallic enthusiasm, not likely to affect international issues or create any more serious friction than already exists among the populace of the two countries.

The recognition of Mr. Kruger as being still president of the Transvaal by both the French government and the Queen of Holland, calls forth from the Westminster Gazette the remark that the Boers, hoping to execute his atrocities and to force the French to communicate to the powers the annexation of the South African republics. So long as this is not done, Mr. Kruger, according to this English authority, has a perfect right to be treated as a sovereign travelling incognito. This failure to notice the powers, the same paper declares, militates still more seriously against Great Britain, for unless this international formality is observed, no right exists to treat the inhabitants of the Boer republics as rebels.

The forthcoming promotion of Major-General Lord Kitchener to a lieutenant-generalship elicits from Mr. Charles Williams, one of the leaders of the war critics, the bitterest indictment of that General ever published in England. He declares that Gen. Kitchener meditates a reckless and ruthless extermination of the Boers, hoping to execute his atrocities amid silence, like that of the tomb of the Mahdi. He believes the British officers and men will not endure this, and that Kitchener will stand revealed to the country as a scourge inexorable. Mr. Williams maintains that the return of several general officers and the removal of Gen. Kelly-Kenny from Bloemfontein confirms the suspicion that they would "have nothing to do with Kitchener's dirty work."

It is almost needless to say that this bitter attack by no means represents the average opinion.

What exercises Great Britain more than the progress of the war in South Africa and Mr. Kruger's visit to France is the illness of the Czar. The grave tone of the editorials in the London press contemplates what might happen should the hand of death remove the present ruler of Russia. The possibility of an avowedly anti-British regency with aggressive proclivities looms up so clearly that it is doubtful if the daily bulletins from Livadia are awaited any more keenly in Russia than in Great Britain.

A review of £1,000 against the Daily Chronicle for libelling a preserved meat concern causes bitter lamentations in the English papers over the ridiculous libel laws now in existence. Commenting on the court proceedings, in which a retailer described the firm's goods as "rotten," the Pacific Mailer, the Daily Chronicle remarked: "If the government patronized the firm, they would be certain of giving the Boers a nasty jar." This alone constituted the Daily Chronicle's offence, and although the man making the original remark had no case, the company sued the Daily Chronicle, securing the aforesaid sum.

SIR ADOLPHE BETTER.

His Condition Has Improved Since Friday Night.

Montreal, Nov. 24.—(Special)—Sir Adolphe Caron, whose condition became so serious last night at the Royal Hospital that the last rites of the Roman Catholic church were administered, has much improved this morning. He is suffering from an affection of the stomach.

DECLINED VACCINATION

And Is Held in Nanaimo as a Suspect.

Nanaimo, Nov. 24.—(Special)—The D. G. S. Quadra arrived from her Northern cruise to-night, after one of the roughest trips in her experience. She goes to Victoria to-morrow.

H. F. Stanard, a Vancouver commercial traveller, who refused vaccination, was arrested on the Joan this morning, detained as a suspect for 14 days. The board of health met to-night, when Dr. McKechnie laid the whole matter before them. It was decided to take no chances. The South Wellington case is the worst.

Andrew Usher & Co.'s

Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.

Olympia Beer

The Best Imported Lager.

Victoria Agent:
W. A. WARD,
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

THE CZAR.

London, Nov. 25.—(2:30 a.m.)—A news agency here says it is reported that the Prince of Wales informed the Marlborough Club that the Czar was dead, but it is unable to secure any confirmation of the rumor.

TRADING STAMPS.

An Attempt to Stop Them Being Made in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Nov. 24.—All the merchants of this city will sign an agreement that, after January 1, they will sever their connection with the trading stamp companies.

C. P. R.
Receipts For the Week Show a Decrease.

Montreal, Nov. 24.—The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending November 21 was \$619,000; for the same week last year it was \$675,000.

SERVICE TO SKAGWAY.

Vancouver Offered Direct Communication by the C. P. N.

Vancouver, Nov. 24.—(Special)—Capt. Irving and Mr. Thomson, of the C. P. N., met the Vancouver Board of Trade at 3 o'clock to-day and submitted a proposition to them for their consideration, to the effect that the C. P. N. Co. would put on the run direct between Vancouver and Skagway, four steamers, namely, the Amur, Princess Louise, Isander and a new 15-knot steamer, to cost a quarter of a million dollars, provided the C. P. N. Co. were guaranteed a reasonable interest on the investment. No bonus was asked, and if the C. P. N. Co. earned the reasonable interest asked by the proposed service, Vancouver was then relieved of the financial obligations.

The board appointed a special committee to consider the matter and report.

Kruger and The President

M. Loubet Receives Former Head of Transvaal With Official State.

An Escort of Cavalry and a Guard of Honor Furnished.

Paris, Nov. 24.—Replying to the address of the Paris Boer committee at the railway station to-day, Mr. Kruger said: "I am deeply touched by the sympathy the people of all the French towns I have passed through have displayed towards me by such striking demonstrations. I have seen gathering on my soil thousands of Frenchmen, and I thereby realized that all Frenchmen, like myself, are convinced of the justice of our cause. We are seeking to maintain our independence, and the independence of the people in itself guarantees peace. It is in order to obtain this peace, founded on liberty and justice, that we are suffering on the soil of the two republics, and that I myself have come to Europe. Never will I dream of soliciting the least favor of any Frenchman, and I have clearly proved this by never ceasing to ask for arbitration, and that is what I still demand. In order to accomplish this work, I rely on the good offices of the people, and especially on the sympathy of the French people."

Mr. Kruger at his hotel received in rapid succession a number of deputations, including one of the nationalist deputies, headed by MM. Millevoye and Lassies. He afterwards received the prefect of police, M. LePine, and M. de Villebois-Mareuil, a brother of the famous French colonel who was killed in South Africa while fighting for the Boers.

Mr. Kruger then retired to his room, declaring that he was fatigued, and said he would see nobody.

Just before 4 o'clock a gala band from the Hotel de Ville, with its standard and band drawn up in the courtyard, rendered the honors.

President Loubet received Mr. Kruger in the hall of the ambassadors, where M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, was also awaiting him. The interview lasted five minutes. Mr. Kruger then returned to his hotel, with the same ceremonial.

The Boer statesman wore across the breast of his frock coat a scarf with a red border, the emblem of the republic, and he wore the South African Republic. He also wore the cross of the Legion of Honor.

M. Loubet returned Mr. Kruger's visit at 4:30 p.m. The French President was warmly acclaimed during his drive to the Hotel de Ville, and during his stay at the hotel the crowds raised shouts of "Vive Kruger!" and "Vive Loubet!"

The Temps semi-officially this evening, laying stress on the dignified demonstration and absence of Anglophobia, says: "Mr. Kruger's mission may prove to be of great importance, but his protest will be heard."

After President Loubet's departure, Mr. Kruger withdrew to his room and declined to see further visitors, even the officials of the municipal council, who were desirous of ascertaining the day on which he would accept a reception at the Hotel de Ville, being refused and leaving in a very discontented frame of mind.

Mr. Kruger dined with the members of his family at 6:30. He was very much fatigued, and retired early. He will not leave the hotel to-morrow, even to attend Protestant services, nor will he receive any visitors.

Rally in Vancouver

Conservative Meeting Crowded In Spite of the Rainy Weather.

Torchlight Procession Escort Speakers Through Streets Amid Great Enthusiasm.

Liberal Gathering on Friday Evening a Decidedly Cold Affair.

Special to the Colonist.

Vancouver, Nov. 24.—The city hall was crowded to-night at the big Conservative rally. The speakers of the evening were Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, the Hon. Clarke Wallace and the Conservative candidate for Burrard, Mayor Garden.

Shortly before 8 o'clock a procession was formed at the central committee rooms. The large number of citizens composing the parade proceeded to the Hotel Vancouver, and escorted the speakers through the principal streets of the city to the committee rooms, where the speeches were at once commenced. It was the best meeting of the campaign, Liberal or Conservative, and the very large crowd present punctuated the telling sentences of the speakers with generous applause.

Mayor Garden, in a brief speech, referred to Mr. Maxwell's dismal failure as a representative of Vancouver, and expressed his opinion that the race cry started by Liberals in Quebec was the cause of the return of the government. Mayor Garden received a magnificent ovation.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who was welcomed with prolonged cheering, spoke at length on the race cry question and aroused his hearers to a high pitch of excitement. He stated that it was the duty of Burrard to show by their vote that they would crush the race domination out. The French must learn that Canadians will not stand for their electing a French premier simply because he is French. Capt. Tatlow made a brief speech.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, who was cheered from the time he left the hotel to attend the meeting, received an ovation every time his name was mentioned. In referring to the torchlight procession, fireworks, colored lights, music and constant cheering all taking place in a downpour of rain, he said he never saw so much enthusiasm among Conservatives in any place in Canada, and it assured Mr. Garden's return. Mr. Wallace attacked the government for mismanagement in a long and interesting address. The rally was the largest and most enthusiastic public meeting ever held here.

There was a lack of enthusiasm at the much-advertised Liberal meeting in the city hall last night. The Hon. Clifford Sifton, who was the big attraction, was persuaded by prominent Liberals to delay his visit to Victoria, that he might speak in Vancouver on Friday night. Mr. Sifton was afflicted with a severe cold and spoke with much difficulty, while his remarks were so common place that no genuine enthusiasm was aroused. In fact, although every effort was put forth to make the meeting a success, even the orchestral music and vocal entertainment did not seem to be properly appreciated.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—The Conservatives meet on the 27th to select a candidate for the Selkirk constituency. It is understood that they will select Mr. McCreary, who was defeated by Mr. German for the Commons. Mr. McCreary represented Welland in the legislature from 1890 to 1894.

Winnipeg, Nov. 24.—In the matter of the Selkirk constituency, it is understood that they will select Mr. McCreary, who was defeated by Mr. German for the Commons. Mr. McCreary represented Welland in the legislature from 1890 to 1894.

The bye-election of the legislature was held to-day in St. Boniface, the French constituency. Bernier and Mager, both Conservatives, were the candidates. Bernier is elected by about 100 majority.

TURKEY REFUSES.

Will Not Allow a United States Consul at Harpoot.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The Turkish authorities having refused to grant an exequatur to Dr. Thomas H. Norton to act as United States consul at Harpoot, the indications point to some retaliatory measures on the part of the United States in the near future. The Turkish contention now is that they permitted a United States consul to be established at Erzeroum, under an implied understanding that the United States would abandon its claim to a consulate at Harpoot. That there was some shadow of foundation for this understanding is admitted, but it is still the purpose of the United States to establish this consulate because the British government has since been permitted to locate a consulate at Harpoot, and under the favored nations clause of the United States treaty with Turkey, the United States claims the same commercial privileges as Great Britain. The last adverse decision of the Turkish government in this matter has not modified the orders to the big battleship Kentucky to proceed from Naples to Smyrna. She will sail to-day, and should arrive at Smyrna in the course of Monday or Tuesday next.

It is, of course, not expected that the ship is to make war single-handed on Turkey, but it is thought that the moral influence of this exhibition of United States naval power may be beneficial in settling the question of the exequatur, as well as the long-pending missionary claims against Turkey.

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star.

If Our Competitors
Speak Disparagingly
of this Store
it Demonstrates
Jealousy. If they
Bleat and Spar in
an Atmosphere of
Hatred, it Demon-
strates ignorance.



TESTIMONIALS

Next Sunday on this page we shall give written testimonials from as many of our patrons as space will allow. It will prove our business methods and also that we sell the kind that wear.

THE SUPREMACY OF STRENGTH

This Store has steadily progressed in popularity. Elsewhere attempts to follow our example have apparently met with little response. The volume of this business has increased beyond anticipations and it is but a natural consequence of the conditions and methods peculiar to every enterprise. With us the Shoe business is a specialty every day of the year! It would seem strange if this store could not distance all competitors in price and quality. Buying and selling for cash and DOING business in the NEW WAY is the potent factor.

Rubber Department

We carry the best Rubbers manufactured on the continent. They are made by the Berlin Rubber Mfg. Co., and merit every virtue claimed by houses who do not meet them in quality or fit, yet sell at the same price. We did sell them at cut prices, but the company has notified us that they can not sell us more stock unless we protect the regular price. While we do not admire dictation from any one, we have agreed to do so, understanding that by so acting we give the best Rubbers obtainable in this country at prices that are eminently fair. This week we have special Rubber offerings in second grade goods, so there is a saving here in everything you buy.

Sundries.

Infants' Soft Sole Boots in Red, Tan and Black	10c
Polish in Black and Tan	20c
Cork Insoles	5c
Laces Free with Shoes, or 3 pair for	5c

BOYS' BOOTS.

Buff Boots in Lace, sizes 11 to 5	95c
Calf Boots in Lace, Heavy Soles, all sizes	1.40
Heavy Grain School Boots, all sizes	1.05

HOUSE SLIPPERS.

Men's \$2.00 kind	1.40
Men's \$1.50 kind	1.10
Ladies' "Old Comfort"	50c
Ladies' 1 Strap Dongola	75c
Ladies' 1 Strap Vici	95c
Ladies' 2 Strap Vici	1.40
Ladies' 2 Strap Vici (high heels)	1.50

Felt Shoes.

Ladies' Felt Julietts, fur trimmed, in Black and Brown	\$1.10
Same as above, in Red	1.15
Ladies' Felt Romeos, in Black only	1.00
Ladies' Felt Slippers, in Black, Brown and Colors, Flexible Soles	90c
Misses' Felt Julietts, Fur Trimmed, in colors	75c
Children's Felt Julietts, same as above	55c

The Felt Stock is surpassed by none. The materials used are the best, and the prices you'll find are more than fair. Buy them now. Later they'll cost you more.

Every Shoe is New and Distinct in Style.

Ladies' Shoes.

Low Cut.

In Black and Brown, Soft Upper and Flexible Soles	65c
Ladies' Low Shoes, in \$2.00 and \$2.25 grades, Black and Colors	75c
Ladies' Dongola Shoes, Patent Leather Trimmed, New Toes	95c
Ladies' Vici Kid Shoes, in three different shapes	\$1.20
Ladies' Black Box Calf Shoes, in Goodyear Welted Soles	1.25

The "Shoes" mentioned above are the "Oxford" styles.

Sample Boots, in Black and Colors, in sizes 3, 3½, 4½, 6 and 7 95c || Ladies' Boots in Lace and Button, Goodyear Welted and Machine Sewed | \$1.20 |

Ladies' Boots.

(Continued.)

Sample Boots in Black and Colors, in sizes 3, 3½, 4½, 6 and 7's	95c
Ladies' Boots in Button, medium soles, patent or kid tips	1.35
Same as above in Lace	1.40
Ladies' Fine Lace Boots	1.70
Ladies' Box Calf and Vici Kid Boots, Lace and Button	1.95
Heavy Goodyear Welted and Turn Soles, all new toe shapes	1.95

Ladies' Boots.

Men's Boots.

Men's Heavy Working Boots	1.70
Men's Light Working Boots	1.50
Men's Box Calf Laced Boots	1.95
Men's Vici Kid Boots	1.95

A New Line To the Orient

O. R. & N. Co. to Revive Their Line From Portland to China.

Another Steamer For the Northern Pacific Line—The New Otter.

The O. R. & N. Co. are making arrangements for the re-establishment of their Oriental line, despite the inconvenience under which they labored when running large steamers to Portland from the Orient some years ago. The vessels had to wait on arriving for favorable tides and weather conditions to cross the bar at the Columbia river. Now the company is reported to have secured two large British steamers, the Indravelli and Indrapura, sister liners, of 4,899 tons gross, 400 feet long, 49.3 feet beam and 23.3 feet deep, or 31 feet, moulded depth, for the Portland-Orient line. The steamers will draw 25 feet when loaded. The Indrapura is to go to Portland about January 1, to begin the service, and the Indravelli is expected a few weeks afterwards. The company reports that two W. A. vessels are to be secured, making a fleet of four vessels in all for the line. The British steamer Glenishiel, 2,207 tons, Capt. McGillivray, has been chartered by the Northern Pacific line for addition to their Oriental fleet. She is now en route to this port from Kobe via Yokohama. The Glenishiel went to the Far East from Odessa, carrying a cargo of Russian supplies from that port to Vladivostok. The Energia, of the N. P. line, is now fully due. She was expected yesterday.

Steamer Izumi Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, is due from the Orient on Tuesday.

The next out-bound steamer of the Northern Pacific line will have a big consignment of salt salmon for the Japanese market from this port. The steamer Danube is now loading 450 tons of this salmon at Steveston on account of W. A. vessels for the outer wharf, to await shipment by the next Oriental liner to Japan.

A BLOW EXPECTED.

Predicted Southeast Gales Over an Area Including the Straits and This Vicinity.

All day yesterday the inverted cone was hanging from the mast on the post office building—the signal of the meteorological bureau that another blow can be looked for. A private despatch received yesterday afternoon from the Portland weather bureau also predicted a gale. It is stated that a southeast gale could be expected last night and today. There was quite a sea running yesterday in the gulf and straits.

FLEET OF SAILERS.

St. James Passes Up to Chemainus—Overdue Sotola Reaches Townsend.

Bark St. James, sister liner of the St. David, which sailed on Friday for the Cape from Chemainus, passed up yesterday morning, in tow for Chemainus. She is fourteen days from San Francisco, having left the Golden Gate on November 10. She had a rough trip up the coast.

The favorable winds of the past few days have brought in quite a number of vessels, which have been hovering off Cape Flattery, unable to get up on account of the previous adverse winds. The tug Rabbott, which brought in the Antofagasta and Fort George yesterday, took a third sailing vessel to Port Angeles, and the named ship Sotola got into Port Townsend, after a long passage of over 45 days from Yokohama.

The Carrolton is still unheard from. She left Honolulu four days prior to the Fort George, which vessel passed up on Friday, after a long passage from the Hawaiian Islands. The bark Carrolton is now out 40 days, which is about two weeks over the average fine weather passage.

THE ALPHA FOR JAPAN.

Will Carry a Cargo of Salmon For the Subjects of the Mikado.

Steamer Alpha leaves for Japan on Sunday with the first full shipment of British Columbia salmon that has been consigned to the Orient for years, says the Vancouver Province. She came in at 6 o'clock last night from Tacoma, and started loading immediately at Stimson's wharf. About 20,000 cases of fish and a quantity of salted and dried salmon will make up the cargo. Capt. Yorke will have command of the Alpha on her trans-Pacific trip.

THE NEW OTTER.

New O. P. N. Steamer to Be Named After the Pioneer Otter.

The new steamer of the C. P. N. Co., recently launched from the Star Marine ways, in the upper harbor, and now lying at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf, where her fittings are being placed, is to be named the Otter. The new Otter is to carry coal for the C. P. N. fleet, and freight and passengers whenever a steamer is needed in an emergency—in fact, to be a general utility steamer, somewhat after the fashion of the Maude. She is named after the old steamer Otter, of the Hudson's Bay Company, so called to distinguish her from the numerous other Otters which afterwards departed in those waters.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Bristol Passes Up to Load Coal—Warrimoo Due on Wednesday Next.

Steam collier Bristol passed up yesterday afternoon from San Francisco to load a coal cargo for that port. The Bristol has been off the route for some weeks being repaired. New decks have been put in and other improvements made.

R. M. S. Warrimoo is due from Sydney via Brisbane and Honolulu on Wednesday.

SHIP SOCIAL.

Pleasing Entertainment Given at Temperance Hall to Inaugurate Winter Series.

The series of popular winter concerts at Temperance hall, Pandora street, by the I. O. G. T. was inaugurated last night by a ship social. The hall was transformed into the hurricane deck of a steamer. There was the big wheel, with the quartermasters spinning it to port and starboard; the red and green sidelights; gang-planks, with the rope at the entrance; pursers to serve tickets, waiters in white coats to serve refreshments, and stewards in full uniform. In fact, everything to give the impression of a steamer's deck. The platform was the poop-deck, and Capt. Wallace Langley sat there in command of the steamer. The ship's bell was rung from time to time, and the system of the fog-horn was used. The vessel being, so the captain said, in a fog.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, Nov. 24.—The diamond drill which began work in the White Bear on Thursday last has bored a distance of 75 feet up to 6 o'clock this evening; this afternoon a seam of ore one and a half feet in width was passed through. It is a pyrrhotite, and the characteristic ore of the camp, and is thought to be a stricker from the main vein. The output for the week is up to the average, but does not greatly exceed it. The White Bear is shipping a little more than usual, but on the other hand, the Le Roi is shipping less. The record for the camp for last year has already been beaten by 12,000 tons, and the end of the week should place the total output beyond the 200,000 ton mark. Appended is a list of the shipments of the past week and year to date:

	Week.	Year.
Narc.	3,080	149,975
Le Roi	2,312	31,773
Centre Star	10,663	10,663
War Eagle	120	2,207
Le Roi No. 2	120	2,207
From Musk	120	2,207
I. N. L.	329	329
Giant	60	474
Le Star	371	371
Monte Christo	273	273
Iron Colt	60	60
Spitzee	87	87
Total	6,102	195,716

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures coughs and colds at once. We don't mean that it relieves you for a little while—it cures. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance.

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Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent without cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

pleasing Entertainment Given at Temperance Hall to Inaugurate Winter Series.

The series of popular winter concerts at Temperance hall, Pandora street, by the I. O. G. T. was inaugurated last night by a ship social. The hall was transformed into the hurricane deck of a steamer. There was the big wheel, with the quartermasters spinning it to port and starboard; the red and green sidelights; gang-planks, with the rope at the entrance; pursers to serve tickets, waiters in white coats to serve refreshments, and stewards in full uniform. In fact, everything to give the impression of a steamer's deck. The platform was the poop-deck, and Capt. Wallace Langley sat there in command of the steamer. The ship's bell was rung from time to time, and the system of the fog-horn was used. The vessel being, so the captain said, in a fog.

The crew and passengers gave a concert, in which the following numbers were included: Song, "The Shippers of St. Ives," Mr. J. G. Brown; solo, "Twickenham Ferry," Mrs. Gregson; quartette, in costume, Messrs. Brown, Kinnaird, Watson, and Wilson. "The Torpedo and the Whale" (from "Olivette"); cello solos, Master Foote; solo, Mr. Kinnaird; duet, Messadmes Gregson and Hunt; recitation, Mrs. Cameron; solo, Mrs. Hunt; trio, "And Tamas Day," Messrs. Brown, Kinnaird and Wilson; recitation, "The Yarn of the Navy Brig," Capt. Wallace Langley; and a quartette, a medley of popular songs.

Refreshments of pea soup and hard-tack were then served, followed by coffee and cake.

NEW SAFETY ANCHOR.

From Marine Engineering.

The difficulty of keeping a lightship on her station in stormy weather and the danger to navigation when she is shifted are recognized by naval engineers, and so, to deceive the mariner. Such accidents are due usually to the parting of the cable of a light vessel or buoy, in a heavy sea or to the lifting of their anchors from the bottom as they ride, moving the vessel or buoy little by little far from its original location. To prevent such accidents, a safety anchorage has been invented by George C. Stanley, of Portsmouth, Va.

It consists of a cable counterweight, buoy and anchor. In its operation, as wind or wave move the vessel from the chartered position, the cable and counterweight are lifted; the weight of cable and counterweight is then suspended from the vessel to the buoy. As the strain increases the buoy is submerged and forms an elastic loop of the cable with a continuous strain throughout the movement. This allows the vessel to gradually recede with the wave, and as the tension is increased on the cable the vessel comes through the wave in an easy manner and presses forward to buffet the next wave without any sudden stress being placed upon its fastenings. The forces called into play by this anchorage are opposed to one anchor—the buoyancy of the float and the gravity of cable and counterweight. The present method of anchorage requires a very heavy cable with many fathoms paid out to relieve it from sudden shock produced by each succeeding wave.

IN CHILLIWACK.

News of the Week From the Fertile Farming Centre.

Chilliwack, Nov. 21.—Mr. Wilson, inspector of telegraphs, and Mr. Spratt, inspector of roads, have been inspecting the Cultus Lake road, now under construction. The Coquitchee Indian Institute will give an entertainment on the 7th prox.

A crazy Chinese, who was employed last summer in sawing wood about town, appeared again after an absence of some weeks. On his arrival here he was promptly lodged in the lock-up and he has since been sent down to the asylum at New Westminster.

Considerable travelling has been done on the principal streets lately, and the road machine has been doing some good work also, scraping and levelling. This was certainly a move in the right direction, as the streets were badly in need of repair. Councillor Reeves superintended the work in a very creditable manner.

An entertainment, in aid of St. Thomas' church will be given on the 20th inst. There will be vocal and instrumental selections, sword and maypole dances, fan drill and march, concluding with Toole's favorite farce, "I'll be on Paris Français."

Mr. Shelton Knight, of Sardis, purchased a fine Durham bull not long ago. This fine animal is from the best breed known. It was imported from the East and was selected as the best animal from a very large herd. Mr. Knight paid a large price for the bull, but, as he proposes going in, exclusively, for the Durham milking strain, he considers his outlay of money well invested.

Mr. D. Wilson, inspector of public schools, paid an official visit to the schools here.

Messrs. G. R. Ashwell and J. O. Carlisle have returned from Victoria, where they went to interview the government on the subject of the mountain route, which they claim to be more desirable than that by the Chilliwack river.

A social was given by Mrs. E. A. Wells, of Sardis, under the auspices of the Carmen Choir, and was well attended. Chilliwack and Fairfield Island were well represented. The programme was excellent and a very pleasant evening was spent by all present.

John Gill, aged 15 years, died of liver complaint at his father's residence.

As Mr. J. Farr was driving home from his farm on the prairie, his horse took fright at some object on the road, and promptly turned round, upsetting the buggy and throwing out its occupant with great force. Mr. Farr sustained injuries from which he will not fully recover for some time. He is an aged man and it is a surprise that he was not instantly killed.

A government travelling library has arrived with a good selection of books. Already there is a membership of about 30 persons. Mr. R. H. Cairns has been appointed librarian. All the expense to members, in connection with the library, is an enrollment fee of 25 cents.

Messrs. Wm. Nichol and C. J. Tapp returned from a hunting and prospecting expedition in the mountains. They went up the valley east of the Columbia or Cultus Lake valley, thence south nearly to the Nooksack, and thence westerly to the Columbia valley. They found some fine land, suitable for farming, in the valley east of the Columbia, and also found a large deposit of some kind of mineral. They could see no trace of any timber which had been chopped, or monuments left to mark the boundary line of 40th parallel, though they crossed the line in two places. Game was

scarce. The scenery was magnificent. So far as the eye could see a grand range of mountains was visible.

Mr. Joseph Artis, farmer, received a letter from Mons. Aug. Dupuy, secretary of the Canadian commission of the Paris Universal Exhibition, to the effect that the International jury had awarded the Dominion of Canada a grand prize diploma and that Mr. Curtis was entitled to a copy of the award, in respect of an exhibit by him of wheat.

Some years ago Mr. Charles Wardle, of Hope, put some cattle on a range 30 miles from Hope, at the head waters of the Skagit river. A man by the name of Gordon, a Hope pioneer, was placed in charge of the cows, with the understanding that he was to have one-half of the profits. The position of the cattle ranch is about half way between Chilliwack and Hope. Gordon was found, one day, dead in his cabin by some Indian trappers, who informed Mr. Wardle. A party of men were sent out to bury the poor fellow, who had ended his days alone, and had, from all appearances, died from heart failure. The cattle have become wild, and it is impossible to get them herded, as they are as wild as deer. Messrs. Ed. Reese and W. Nelmes, of Chilliwack, visited the locality lately, with a view to removing the cattle, but did not succeed. The cattle, they saw, were in splendid condition, and some of them very large. They succeeded, however, in lassoing a very large Durham bull, that had been placed on the range recently, and attached a bell.

Mr. C. F. Saviers, general superintendent of the Gold Star and Golden Chert Mining Companies, Red Mountain, Mt. Baker mining district, has left here for the Atlantic seaboard, in order to confer with the companies whom he represents, as to the developments here. During his absence Mr. Andrew Oliver will have charge of the property above referred to. Mr. Saviers declared himself as well satisfied with the prospects of the entire mining district.

Referring to Registrar Chadsey's certificate dated the 7th inst., appearing in the Chilliwack Progress of the same date, relating to a report in the Vancouver Daily World of the 5th inst., as to a statement reported to have been made by Mr. A. J. Morrison anent the Japanese, Mr. Henry Kipp wrote to the Progress stating, and that he had much pleasure in so doing, that, as a Liberal, and as a matter of British justice and fair play, he firmly believed in the truth of Mr. Chadsey's certificate and that he was convinced that the reflection of Mr. J. Pell, S.M., made by Mr. Harrison, was totally uncalled for.

Collegiate School.—The Christmas examinations of the Collegiate School will commence on December 3rd, and will be conducted by the Rev. H. H. Gowen, M.A., of Seattle, the Rev. W. D. Barber, M.A., rural dean, and A. J. Parish, Esq., R. N., naval instructor, H. M. S. Warspite. His honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at the school on Thursday evening December 13th, when scenes from English and French plays will be given by the boys.

Plum Puddings and Mince Pies often have had effects upon the small boy who over-indulges in them. Pain-Killer as a household medicine for all such ills is unequalled. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

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NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

The Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works hereby invites the Architects of British Columbia to submit, on or before Saturday, the 22nd day of December next ensuing, (competitive) drawings, specifications and estimates of cost, for the construction of a Government House at Victoria, B. C.

Particulars of competition and further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 31, 1900.

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1900.

Published by

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

OPENING THE ISLAND.

In the last article printed in these columns about the construction to the North End of Vancouver Island brief mention was made of the desirability of constructing the line so as to take in Alberni. There are at least two ways of doing this. One of them is to leave the E. & N. at Duncan and, going out by way of Cowichan Lake, get into the "basin" at the head of China Creek, and then follow what is described as a "hog back" in the rear of Copper Mountain, and so into Alberni. The other is to leave Wellington, the terminus of the E. & N., and go by way of Englishman's River and Cameron Lake, through the same pass as is taken by the highway. The highest point on this pass is 1,100 feet above the sea, and there is plenty of room on either side to afford an easy approach. A survey made under the direction of Mr. Rithet, at the time the British Pacific was under discussion, showed that by a tunnel, one-eighth of a mile long, it would be possible very greatly to reduce the grade. This is the route which Mr. Huff has advocated so strongly on the floor of the legislature. The route from Duncan would be somewhat longer than that from Wellington, and for a portion of its length would pass through what is, as far as is known, unproductive country. The other would be through a country for its entire length, which would yield a revenue from farming, timber or mining. It is an argument in favor of the route from Wellington that it would place Nanaimo on the main line through the Island, a consideration of importance. It would also enable Vancouver to connect with the main line by means of a railway ferry. All these things must be given weight, especially when it is proposed to approach the governments and ask for assistance out of the public treasury.

At Alberni the railway would be at tide water and at the head of one of the most important waterways in the province of remarkable waterways. Down Alberni Canal there are already mines in a forward condition. The Hayes Mine is likely to rank with the greatest in the whole province, while further down the Sound there is the Monitor just ready to ship. There are mines of copper and iron in other places further down the canal and out on the shores and islands of Barclay Sound. All these can be reached from Alberni by means of a barge carrying cars, so that Alberni would become practically a point from which railway connection could be secured with every mine in the vicinity. The mines at China Creek, one of which, The Golden Eagle, is now giving employment to a large number of men, could easily be reached either by making a slight detour in the main line, or by means of a spur.

From Alberni the railway would run through a well settled and prosperous farming country, by easy grades, to Comox Lake. It is 28 miles from tide water at Alberni to the Union Mine, and there would only be on the whole distance a few miles of the line presenting much difficulty, and that is along the shore of Comox Lake, but even there the work would not be formidable. A line so located would take in the thriving town of Cumberland, and have connection with tide water at Union Wharf. The main line would probably continue on northerly, probably up the Courtenay Valley.

Another connection which the proposed railway can make is with the mining region around Quatsino Sound. On the Southeast Arm of this fine inlet there are valuable deposits of copper ore, and other deposits exist in the same part of the country. There is also a deposit of coal on the West Arm, which is of good quality and has been opened to some extent. The country in the neighborhood is very heavily timbered with fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar. The central mountain range ends a little to the south of Quatsino, and north of that the country is generally level, so that there will be no difficulty in locating a line of railway between the Sound and the East Coast. A survey has been made of a

perfectly feasible line, without heavy grades, from the East Coast to Quatsino Narrows, which are at the head of what would be regarded ocean navigation, although the largest ships could readily pass the Narrows into the wider basin beyond. One from any of the mines that may be developed around the Sound could be easily loaded on cars and brought to the terminus of the railway. The mines are all near the water. It would probably be of no advantage to divert the main line of railway, so as to take in the Sound, but a spur of some ten or twelve miles would be advisable, the main line being continued along to Hardy Bay.

The proposed diversion of the railway from the East Coast so as to take in Alberni would not lengthen the line, and would have the advantage of carrying it through a district which would undoubtedly yield a large amount of traffic. Indeed a line so located, with a spur to Quatsino, would be exceptionally well situated for the development of business. It would touch tide water at Victoria, Esquimalt, Chemainus, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Alberni, Union, Quatsino and Hardy Bay. It is necessary to have a map at hand to fully appreciate what this means. It takes in both coasts of the Island, and by reason of the waterways which it touches, provides ready means of access to large districts which will contribute traffic. It also is so located that ferry connection can be made from it to the railways to the South and East, and also with the proposed line across Northern British Columbia.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

It is officially announced that on and after March 1, 1901, the C. P. R. will send freight over the E. & N. railway into Victoria. Mr. Hunter, vice-president of the railway, says the arrangement "embraces all C. P. R. trans-continental and local freight to and from Victoria, as well as freight from foreign roads when the same may be offered to our ferry." This announcement is very satisfactory. After March 1st it will no longer be possible to say of Victoria that it is the only city in British Columbia to which the C. P. R. does not run its cars. There will be a general feeling of pleasure throughout the city that the E. & N. has been able to bring about an arrangement with the trans-continental line. This arrangement completely disposes of one argument made against the ferry by-law—that it would prevent such a contract being made with the Canadian Pacific.

The days of Victoria's isolation are passing. The agitation for proper connection with the Mainland is bearing fruit. This result is an incentive to continued agitation. Things have begun to move. Let us keep them moving. Let no effort be spared until we have not only ferry connection with the C. P. R. at Vancouver, but ferry connection with a direct line to Kootenay, and ferry connection in every direction whence business can come. Let us continue to labor until this Island is virtually made a part of the Mainland of North America, and is opened from end to end by a line having connection at its northern terminus by fast steamers to ports in Northern British Columbia and Alaska. The first change has come about in an unexpected way. What will we next have that will stimulate business? The people have the matter in their own hands. The work of agitation must be carried on until a man can get in his car in the city of Victoria and be carried by rail to any part of the North American continent, except the Far North, and by and bye even to there.

A SOLID FOUNDATION.

There is a gentleman very prominent in business and public life in this province, who often says that if a man does right the consequences will take care of themselves. He says that he does not worry over things he has done, because he has the satisfaction of knowing that if any one refers to them he will see that they were what seemed to be right when they were done. A very prominent Eastern business man used to say: "Do what you think is right; you may make a mistake, but you will never have to reproach yourself with having wilfully gone wrong, and you can always defend your conduct to others." Neither of these gentlemen make any extensive claims to being religious, and perhaps neither of them would rank with Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., in regard to the use of the big D. Their views as expressed above are the result of experience in dealing with large business affairs. No foundation can compare with the right. In one of his discourses Jesus eulogized a man who built his house upon a rock. The rock of a successful life is the right. This is not true always if money-getting is the end and aim of life, and the success of a man's career is measured by the amount of coin or property he accumulates. But it is true if the maintenance of self-respect, the development of an upright character, the approval of conscience and a legacy of honor to your descendants are worth anything. This is not the place to speak of what effect such a career may have in another life. Indeed, we are inclined to think that most people, in their efforts to inculcate the duty of doing what is right, make too much of what the effect will be in the intangible future, and too little of its influence in the strenuous present.

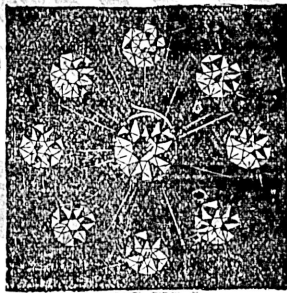
How a man must hate himself who makes a practice of lying about his neighbors. We mean now those professedly respectable people, who assail the ears of others with whispered calumnies, only half uttered but full of poison. There are such people right about us here in Victoria. The slanderer is not only the meanest man in the world, but he is the most miserable. He may not realize it, but he is. He is

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like a serpent who, in his efforts to sting those whom he hates, drops venom into his own raw skin, where it festers and finally makes him an object of loathing even to himself. What does he know of the satisfaction experienced by a man of clean mind, who can look the whole world in the face, with a conscience void of offence to all men?

What a miserable life that man must lead who has become rich through dishonest means, who knows that if the tricks by which he had accumulated his possessions were known, all men would point the finger of scorn at him. He must be like a man sitting upon a volcano, which he fears may at any time open and engulf him.

Do what you think is right and let the consequences take care of themselves. You are not responsible for consequences, except when you wilfully go wrong. Do right and trust to Him "in whom there is no variableness nor shadow of turning," to see to the consequences. Notwithstanding all that is said about the power of evil in this world, there is no greater force than a right act courageously done. Wrong cannot stand up against it for a moment. You may not be able to see how the right will triumph, but neither will you see how the seed dropped in the ground is going to bear fruit. You plant the seed because you have faith in what you call the process of Nature. Do right, then, and have faith in the processes of God.

It is to be hoped that there is nothing in the rumor that Kruger is to be assassinated. Certainly no British subject would harm a hair of his head.

The precautions taken at Nanaimo to prevent the spread of smallpox appear to be very thorough, and while a few more cases may be expected, there is not the least reason for alarm.

We hope the health officers are looking into the probable causes of the typhoid cases which occurred almost simultaneously. Victoria has been comparatively free from this disease, and it is possible that there may be some local reason for the present outbreak in a limited area.

In our issue of to-day we print an article on the Sunday school home department of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, by Rev. John A. Logan, of Eburne, B. C., convener of Sabbath schools for the Synod of British Columbia. Other articles will appear in succeeding issues of this paper, which will be of special interest to Sabbath school workers.

We have two letters this morning dealing with the course of lectures given under the auspices of the Federated Societies. The subject is one which deserves attention. The object of the Societies is to give, during the winter months, a series of lectures upon matters of direct interest to the people of the city, lectures which will keep them in touch with what has been and is being worked out in the various departments of human effort. It is surely desirable that this should be done, and it is surely worth while for people to devote one hour a week to hearing what lecturers say on topics of the character dealt with in the course. It is to be hoped that the future lecturers will have larger audiences than those which were present on the occasion of the two already given.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Twenty years ago Winnipeg was an isolated outpost of civilization. During the season of navigation steamers plying on the Red river brought in a year's supply of goods, purchased chiefly in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The C. P. R. was in course of construction, but the engineers had advised the crossing of the Red river at Selkirk, 20 miles from Winnipeg, which was to be side-tracked. Then what did the men of Winnipeg do? Did they quarrel among themselves, and, like the dog in the fable,

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HOME FROM THE WAR.

There is a tumult of joy in the city to-night. As we welcome our soldier boys back from the fight. Back from those fields where they went in their country's need To fight the nation's foes; to conquer, die and bleed.

They went forth, boys to war's alarms, untried but bold. To win, in Chivalry's days, their spurs of gold. Men they are returning, warriors to the core, Fit soldiers for the good old flag they on-ward bore.

Well may our Queen be proud of soldiers bravely true. Who have shown the world what Canadian arms will do. And what they did before they'll proudly do again. Should England need, and sound the bugle o'er the main.

Then let us send the flag to the top of the mast, And loose on the winds the trumpet's welcoming blast. And o'er Canada's heights and plains the cheers will fly, As we welcome our lads, who went to dare and die.

But forget not the grief in our joy and delight. And remember for aye, those who died in the fight; Those lads who are keeping lone watch on kopje and plain. Those heroes who went forth, to return ne'er again.

No, we'll never forget, and though gone from our sight, Their memory shall, as a star, forever be bright.

Then, as we welcome the boys with vociferous cheer, We'll tenderly think of those who should have been here. Nov. 5, 1900. —M. M. Glendinning.

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grasping at shadows, get nothing? Not they. Public meetings were held, and resolutions were adopted to secure the railway at any cost. Individual landowners offered to mortgage their estates to raise money to bonus any scheme which would result in railway connection. Finally the young city, not one-third as large nor one-tenth as wealthy as Victoria is to-day, pledged its credit for \$250,000 and built a bridge for the free use of the C. P. R., agreed to maintain the structure in good repair for 25 years, and gave the railway company terminal facilities free of taxation. What was the result? Before the first C. P. R. train crossed the bridge, real estate had advanced 500 per cent., capital poured into the city for investment from Eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain, new businesses and industries were established, and a season of prosperity set in such as has only been paralleled by our sister city of Vancouver. And to-day, in consequence of her loyalty to her own interests at the most critical point of her existence, Winnipeg is a great railway centre, with thirteen roads radiating from her; she has a population double that of Victoria; she is the third city in importance in Canada—in short, her permanent prosperity is assured.

Victoria stands in the same isolated position to-day, so far as railways are concerned, that Winnipeg did 20 years ago. Is she content to remain so indefinitely? She may not have the same chance of becoming a great railway centre, but she has a still more brilliant future offered, the option of becoming the ocean terminus of three great trans-continental railway systems—for if she secures the Great Northern, the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific are sure to follow—the Canadian entrepot of the Japanese, Chinese and Australian trade; harbor improvements would necessarily follow the introduction of the railways, and within ten years Victoria would be on the fair way to becoming the Liverpool of the Pacific.

To paraphrase the immortal bard, there is a tide in the affairs of cities which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Victoria's tide is at the flood; let her seize the opportunity ere it ebbs and leaves her high and dry on the rocks of her own cowardly hesitancy. D.

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than any other that is why the "EMPIRE TYPEWRITER" is the most popular machine on the market.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., MONTREAL.
THOMPSON STATIONERY CO., LD., VANCOUVER, GENERAL AGENTS FOR B.C.
VICTORIA BOOK & STATIONERY CO., LOCAL AGENTS IN VICTORIA.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY

TIME TABLE No. 39.

	NORTHBOUND.		
	Daily.	Sat.	Sun.
	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Victoria	9.00		3.10
Leave Shawnigan Lake.....	10.15		4.25
Leave Duncan.....	10.56		5.03
Leave Chemainus	11.27		5.33
Leave Ladysmith	11.47		5.53
	P.M.		
Leave Nanaimo.....	12.45		6.45
Arrive Wellington.....	1.00		7.00

EXCURSION TICKETS

On sale to and from all points good Saturday and Sunday. For rates and all information apply at Company's Offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.



A Speedy Recovery

Depends on three things: A good physician, a good nurse, and purity and uniformity of the drugs and medicines employed in the case.

ALWAYS COME HERE

With your Prescriptions, and for Toilet and Bath Requisites.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,

98 Government Street. Near Yates St.
Ask for Booklet, "Cake Cooking."

FOR LADIES

Diamond-set Gold Watches; Solid Gold Chains. Something dainty just to hand. Call and see.

FINE WORK

Is our specially strong point, and everything entrusted to us is guaranteed.

Twenty years' experience in handling watches of the highest grade.

GOLDSMITH and SILVERSMITH

Give Us a Trial.

E. ANDERNACK,

The Jeweller, 57 Yates Street

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Time.	Height, above zero.	Time.	Height, above zero.
6:10 a.m.	9.2 feet.	6:50 a.m.	9.2 feet.
11:00 a.m.	8.2 feet.	12:05 a.m.	7.9 feet.
3:00 p.m.	8.3 feet.	4:00 p.m.	8.4 feet.
11:03 p.m.	1.0 feet.	11:35 p.m.	1.6 feet.

LOCAL NEWS.

Air-Tight Heaters at Cheapside.
Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.
Bird and Parrot Cages at Cheapside.
Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle.
Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.
Coal Air-Lights, McClary's make, at Clarke & Pearson's.
George Powell & Co. are agents for Majestic Ranges.

12 ABOVE ZERO.

Too cold to stay outside, so come in and see our stock of Toilet Articles, Ebony Goods and Perfumes, suitable for Xmas gifts. DAVIES' DRUG STORE, 30 and 32 Government Street. Open Day and Night.

Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle.
Fresh Oysters Daily, by sack or gallon. Apply New England Hotel.

Have you read fortunes in the bottom of your tea-cup? Drink Hondt and read what its leaves say—"Every leaf draws."

Some extra fine Gold-Plated Pitcher Ornaments, Mirrors, Busts and Bronze Goods at Weiler's.

Cheapest yet—Str. Victorian, fare 50c.

Have you tried the Victoria Cafe? Excellent 25c lunch, dinner same price and quality. Service quick. White cooking only.

Many new patterns in Libbey Rich Cut Glassware now displayed in Weiler Bros' Art Room. These goods obtained highest awards wherever exhibited.

Venison.—Deer are now coming in, and quantity rules the price. We now quote venison, cut to suit, at 8, 10 and 12 1/2 cents per pound. Brown & Cooper, Central Fish Market, 89 Johnson Street. Telephone 621.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
of Ebony Goods. Just the thing for Christmas Gifts. A beautiful line of Hat, Cloth, Hair and Military Brushes; also Ebony Back Mirrors, all sizes. Don't leave it too late now is the time to have your choice, while our stock is large.
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,
40 Government Street.

You will find a choice line of Lounges Easy Chairs, Mattresses, etc., at Cheapside prices for cash. An inspection invited. Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas Street.

Some beautiful Japanese Silk Mantel and Chair Drapes, Table and Cushion Covers, just opened at Weiler Bros'. Displayed on second floor.

Preparing For Christmas.—The approach of the annual holiday season is indicated by the preparations being made by local shop-keepers, the windows of the book stores being decorated with Christmas cards and the numerous illustrated holiday publications.

Asked to Stay.—Rev. W. H. Barraclough has been requested by the congregation of the Centennial Methodist church to continue his pastorate there after his term has expired.

Assay Office and Chemical Laboratory, 28 Broad Street. W. F. Best, assayer.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offers at very reasonable prices new stock Christmas Goods and Cards. R. T. Williams, manager, 89 Yates St.

Steamer Rosalie, Fare 50c. to Seattle.

Winter Is Coming On.

You Will Need Undergarments to Keep you Warm.

For This Week Only.

BEST NATURAL WOOL. SILK FLEBOB UNDERWEAR, per suit, \$3.00

We have just opened up a full range of Lined Gloves and Muffs, also a large assortment of WOOLLEN and CASHMERE HOSIERY.

SEA & GOWEN

Men's Furnishers, 89 Douglas St.

FURS

SOUPAL & CO., 34 Government Street.

Rubber Tires for Carriages.

I AM THE ONLY CARRIAGE MAKER IN THE CITY CARRYING A STOCK OF THESE GOODS.

WILLIAM MABLE,

115 Johnson St.

HOMES.

Buy a home on the installment plan. A few dollars down to start with, and a little more than the monthly rent, and in a few years the house is your own. All or part of the rent goes toward the purchase of the house. The rent will never again bother you.

Here are a few of many nice homes, all cheap, and all on the installment plan.

DOUGLAS STREET (close to)—Capital 7 roomed cottage, stable, etc.

FRANCIS AVENUE—Good 6 roomed house, full sized lot.

CALEDONIA AVENUE—Nice 5 roomed cottage and buildings.

SEVENTH STREET—Cheerful 6 roomed house.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—Good 6 roomed house.

AND QUITE A FEW MORE.

APPLY TO

C. G. REVANS

Land and Insurance Agent,
34 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and London, England.

AUCTION SALES.—All Advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on Page 8.

Headquarters For Sealers.—The Victoria Sealers' Association have leased the whole of one floor at the board of trade building, and will have the same fitted up for occupancy at once.

Pioneers' Banquet.—The British Columbia Pioneer Society have decided to hold their thirtieth annual banquet on Friday, December 7, at the Hotel Victoria. The bill of fare includes the favorite dish of the old pioneers, bacon and beans, as in Cariboo in the sixties.

Craigflower Road.—The oft-times laid over Craigflower road re-opening by-law will be taken up at to-morrow evening's meeting of the city council without fail, and there will no doubt be a large number of interested residents from Victoria West present to listen to the lively discussion which is sure to be engendered.

Tramway Facilities.—A movement is on foot in Victoria West to start a petition, praying the municipal authorities to make such arrangements as may be necessary so that the tramway company may not be deterred from giving the improved service which the necessities of the traffic to Esquimalt require. The re-convened running over Rock Bay bridge yesterday.

Interest in Hockey.—The article headed "Interest in Hockey," on page 12 this morning is not an invitation for the Hockey Club to break the Sabbath. The article was crowded out of the Colonist yesterday morning, and by oversight in the "make-up" was placed in the extra pages yesterday afternoon and printed before the mistake was discovered.

Mum's the Word.—As will be seen from the table published in the advertising columns, the imports of Mum & Co.'s Extra Dry Champagne continue to exceed that of any other brand, the latest official list showing that out of 212,597 cases brought from Europe, no less than 94,167 cases were of the above named brand. These figures speak for themselves.

Visited the Hospital.—H. D. Helmecken, accompanied by Mr. John Robertson, yesterday afternoon, with his usual thoughtfulness, paid a visit to the Victoria patients undergoing treatment at the Jubilee hospital. Robert Mitchell, who is recovering from a fracture of the leg, and Charles Le Lievre, whose foot was badly crushed by being run over by a street car, were visited in turn and cheered by the jovial remarks of the two visitors, who took with them some delicacies and copies of the Colonist.

Dawson Mail.—A despatch from Dawson, dated November 13, states that the mail famine, which lasted four weeks, because the steamer traffic was closed up, would be relieved on the following morning by the arrival of a large consignment of letter mail from Skagway, over the ice. Up to November 13 there had been quite a cold snap and a few inches of snow. Dawson City held a general celebration over the results of the American and Canadian elections on Thursday evening, November 13. On that date definite news of the results first reached the Klondike metropolis.

Board of Trade Report.—The annual report of the British Columbia Board of Trade will be issued in a few days. It will contain a special article on Victoria, profusely illustrated with splendid half-tone engravings of local views, and should prove of particular benefit in directing the attention of people abroad to the advantages of Victoria. Persons desirous of sending copies of the report to friends should forward addresses to the secretary, Mr. F. Elworthy, at the board of trade rooms, at once, and the matter will receive attention. As the edition is limited, no time should be lost in taking advantage of the very generous privilege.

E. W. GROVE
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
to remedy that common complaint, COLIC, in one day

WE CONSIDER

Our prescription department the most important part of our business. We dispense nothing but pure, fresh drugs, and our patrons can rest assured that any prescriptions they may bring to us will be carefully and accurately compounded.

HALL & CO., Dispensing Chemists,
Clarence Bldg., Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Services

For the Day

Announcements Made by Pastors for This Morning and Evening.

Subjects of the Sermons and Order of the Choral Portions.

The preachers at Christ Church cathedral to-day will be the Bishop of Columbia in the morning and Rev. Canon Beaulieu in the evening. The music follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—"Offertoire in E".....Wely Venite.

Te Deum.....Oakley Benedictus.....Turlie

Psalm for the Day.....Hymns 27, 207, 288.

Voluntary—"Pilgrim's March".....Smith

EVENING.

Voluntary—"Andantino Religioso".....Wachs

Psalm 291.....Magnificat

None Dimittis.....Tallis

Hymns 295, 403, 280.

Rev. Hymn 307.

Voluntary—"Grand Offertoire".....Batiste

There will be morning prayer and litany at 11 and evening at 7 at St. John's church. The rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, will be the preacher at the morning service, and the Rev. Wilmet B. Allan at evening.

The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.

Organ—"Remember Now Thy Creator".....Topfitt

Hymns 284, 231, 17.

Organ—"Credo in C".....Mozart

EVENING.

Organ—"But Who May Abide".....Handel

Hymns 245, 210, 530.

Organ—"Alleluia in B Flat".....Page

The services at St. Barnabas church are:

Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; choral matins, 11 a.m.; choral evensong, 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The musical portion is as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—"With Verdure Clad".....Haydn

Hymns 280, 290, 280.

Voluntary—"March Roman".....Rimbault

EVENING.

Voluntary—"Silent Vespers".....Grove

Hymns 277, 288, 27.

Voluntary—"Offertoire".....Lebliz

At St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, there will be holy communion at 8; morning prayer at 11, when the rector will preach; and evensong at 7, when Dr. Percival Jenns will occupy the pulpit. Services will be held at the same hours at St. James', Rev. Baugh Allen preaching in the morning, and Rev. Canon Beaulieu in the evening.

At the Reformed Episcopal church Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening. His morning subject is, "Jesus's Vision of God," and his evening subject, "He Giveth Snow Like Wool."

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church (Rev. W. Leslie Clark, minister), public worship will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school, 2:30. Hymns, 3 p.m.; and E. P. S. C. E. after the evening service. Rev. A. B. Winchester will preach in the forenoon, and Mr. Clay in the evening. The choral portions follow:

MORNING.

Organ—"Andante".....Dubois

Psalm 31.

Quartette—"Lord, For Thy Tender Mercies Sake".....Farrant

Miss Jameson, Mrs. McCandless, Messrs. Fraser and Barton.

Hymns 1, 35, 74.

Organ—"Postludium".....Merkel

EVENING.

Organ—"Cantilene".....Gullmant

Psalm 14.

Anthem—"King of Kings".....Slipper

Solo, Miss King.

Hymns 142, 190.

Song—"Nearer, My God to Thee".....Burnett

Mrs. McCandless.

Organ—"March".....Mendelssohn

No announcements are made by the pastors of the other Presbyterian churches in the city.

This is educational Sunday in the Centennial Methodist church. In the morning Rev. W. H. Barraclough will preach on "Parental Education," and in the evening the pulpit will be occupied by Rev. E. Robinson, of the Columbian Methodist College. The usual services will be held in the other Methodist churches of the city.

At Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Victor, M. A., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The morning subject is "Good Heavens," and that for the evening, "Bruised Reeds and Dimly Burning Lights." Sunday school and Bible class will be held at 2:30 p.m.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

115 Government St. Repairs BY SKILLED WORKMEN. Victoria, B. C.

Christmas Groceries.

Buy the Best, Freshest, Cheapest. I Have the Right Prices.

HARDRESS CLARKE,

86 DOUGLAS ST.

Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., will preach at Emmanuel church at 11 a.m., on "The Waiting Church," and at 7 p.m. on "Neglect."

The usual services will be held in the First Congregational church, Pandora street at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and will be conducted by Rev. David Reid, who is supplying the pulpit during the vacancy of the pastorate. Sunday school and Bible class is held in the afternoon at 2:30; and the Y. P. S. C. E. meets, as usual, at 8:15, after the evening service.

A soldiers' service will be held at the W. C. T. U. mission hall this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. "A Company, R.C.R." will attend in a body. Rev. Mr. Barraclough will be the speaker, and Mrs. Clyde, Miss Armon, Mr. J. G. Brown and Mr. Gordon Hicks will contribute special selections of music. Rev. Mr. Hicks will conduct the regular service at 8:30.

The subject for the discourse at the Salvation Army barracks, 42 Broad street, this evening is "The Three Stages of Man."

"Life's Opportunities" is the subject of this evening's lecture at the Universal Brotherhood meeting.

Christian Science service is held at 87 Pandora street, at 7 p.m. The subject is, "God, the Only Cause and Creator."

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture at the spiritualist meeting in St. William Wallace hall, his subject being "The Tyranny of Fear." The service will commence promptly at 7:30 p.m. Miss Amy Kneeshaw will sing. In "Heaven We'll Know Our Own." Clairvoyant readings and improvisations at close of lecture.

At the Christian Catholic church in Zion the Sunday services are: Preaching at 11 a.m., and 3 and 7:30 p.m. The afternoon services are devoted to teaching and preaching on divine healing. Prayer for the sick at the close.

Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Services are held in the hall, 61 Pandora avenue, at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday, conducted by Elders R. C. Evans and MacGregor.

DROWNED AT ESQUIMALT.

Nightwatchman at Esquimalt Dry Dock Loses His Life.

John Bogle, an old man 65 years of age, employed as watchman at the Esquimalt dock yard for upwards of 15 years, died early yesterday morning from the effects of an accident with which he met on the previous evening.

It seems that the old man was making his usual rounds just before going off duty at 7 o'clock, when, approaching the sea wall, in some unaccountable manner he missed his footing and fell into the dock, which was full of water.

The old man's cries were heard by Pte. Gilchrist, one of the dock yard sentries, and, hastening to his assistance, he succeeded in getting him ashore, not, however, before Bogle had suffered injuries by his immersion which proved fatal.

Deceased was a native of Ireland, and with his wife resided at Esquimalt, next to the Howard hotel. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death from accidental causes.

Pioneer's Death.—Alexander Phillips, for many years a resident of Victoria, having established and conducted the Pioneer Soda Water Works, died recently in Seattle. The deceased was upwards of 80 years of age. He moved to Seattle with his family several years ago.

City's Share.—Ald. Yates will move at to-morrow evening's meeting of the city council for leave to introduce a by-law providing that the city shall pay a third of the cost of extending Broad street, a work carried out some years ago at the expense of the property owners on that street, although the work was done to improve the market property.

Grand reopening of Prince of Wales Saloon on Monday, 26th. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Joe Brown, proprietor.

It's Overshoe Weather Now...

It costs but little to keep your feet dry, while the penalty for getting them wet is often a large sum.

We have rubbers to fit every man, woman and child in Victoria. Every size and width. Every toe shape and style. Ladies' Overshoes, Storm Rubbers, Sandals and Footloids.

Ladies' Rubber Sole Boots.

Ladies' Waterproof Leather Boots.

GENTLEMEN'S

Rubbers and Self-acting Rubbers—all shapes in toes.

Rubber Sole Boots in Black and Tan Waterproof "K" Boots.

OVERSHOES

for Misses and Children, for Boys, Youths and Little Gents. In short, Overshoes for everybody.

We can tell you more about our Rubber Stock when you come in.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd.

NEW SHOE PARLORS.

70 Government St. old Westside

With the near approach of CHRISTMAS comes the question: "Where shall I buy my CHRISTMAS PRESENTS?"

We can show you a splendid assortment of Jewellery, Silverware, etc., and at prices that will commend themselves to you whether your wants be small or extensive. We invite you to call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we feel confident we can give you satisfaction.

C. E. REDFERN

43 Government St.

The Earnest Golfer's Prayer

From the many bad lies upon the links

St. Andrew guard me still!

From the lie in sand and the caddy lie.

And the lie on the green side hill: From the lie in grass and the stymied lie.

And the lie of the golfing bore; But of all bad lies I pray thee guard me.

From the lie about the score.

E. A. WILKIE.

There is no need to lie if you make your purchases from us. We have everything required in the GOLF line

M. W. WAITT & CO.

44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LADIES!!!

Remember that we thoroughly disinfect, Clean and Renovate Feather Beds and Pillows, and you can save money by calling on us. Works 110 Fort Street, corner Blanchard. Satisfaction assured. B. DEACON, Proprietor.

is the clothing we sell for men, youths and boys.

It is cut from handsome, durable fabrics, in the correct prevailing styles, and is made up in the best manner.

Boys' Suits,

\$2.00 to 8.50

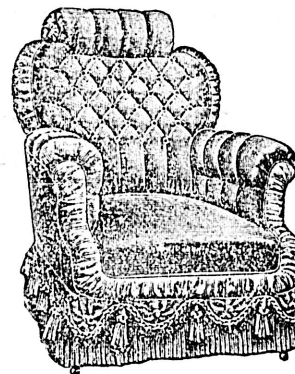
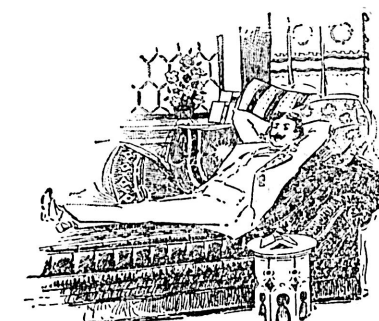
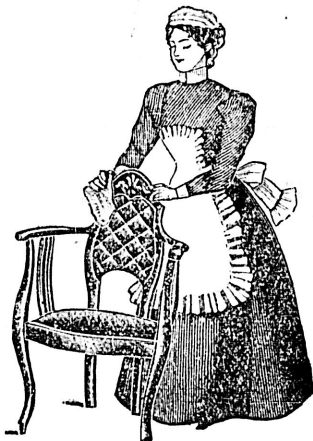
Youths' Suits,

\$5.00 to 14.00

Men's Suits,

\$8.00 to

WEILER BROS., Fine Furniture Department.



There is an Attractiveness and Luxurious Comfort about our Fine Furniture which appeals to people of good taste, who wish the best obtainable.

Many Handsome New Goods will arrive within the next two weeks especially imported for the Holidays.

We buy the best Patterns from the Leading Manufacturers.

Two Entire Floors of our Immense Store devoted exclusively to display these goods. Your inspection Cordially invited. You are equally welcome if you purchase or not.

WEILER BROS., Complete House Furnishings, Government St. Cor. Broughton.

Golf Club's Fall Meet

Result of the Play at Oak Bay on Friday and Saturday.

Results of Association Football Matches—Progress of Chess tournament.

The autumn meeting of the Victoria Golf Club was held at the club links at Oak Bay on Friday and Saturday, the results for the different events being as follows:

LADIES' HANDICAP—14 HOLES.

Score.	Hcp.	Result.
Mrs. Calhorne	107	28
Miss Harvey	105	14
Mrs. Lutton	120	37
Miss Park	105	18
Mrs. Martin	113	23

Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Combe, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Snowden, Miss Eva Loewen and Miss Burke also competed, but returned no score.

MEN'S HANDICAP—18 HOLES.

Score.	Hcp.	Result.
C. W. Gamble	99	22
A. P. Lutton	88	7
A. W. Jones	85	17
H. Combe	82	8
W. F. Burton	98	14
A. W. Merryloes	98	7
A. Cotes	106	14
H. R. Burroughs	128	25
F. S. Barnard	130	25
R. D. Munro	143	25

Mr. Goldfinch, Mr. Prior, Mr. G. H. Barnard and Mr. E. C. Gamble also competed, but returned no score.

MIXED FOURSOMES—14 HOLES.

Score.	Hcp.	Result.
F. C. Gamble and Miss B. Wilson	95	17
Mr. Prior and Miss Harvey	83	4
W. F. Burton and Mrs. Burton	84	4
A. W. Jones and Miss Eva Loewen	92	8
H. Combe and Mrs. Calhorne	85	8
F. S. Barnard and Miss Drake	89	4
A. P. Lutton and Mrs. Lutton	97	10
F. C. Gamble and Mrs. Benson	106	17

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A Series of Matches Yesterday Afternoon—Victoria West and Boys Brigade Play a Draw.

There was no Rugby game yesterday, the afternoon being given over to the Association players. Matches were played between the Garrison and Columbus at the Work Point barracks, resulting in a win for the latter, and at the Hill between teams from the Boys Brigade and Victoria West, in the school series. This resulted in a draw game. The wet state of the ground made the footing insecure and the ball heavy, but notwithstanding this the players put up a fair game. The match was well contested, and in the first half neither team could get the sphere past the goal keeper, but soon after the second half began the Boys Brigade scored, and soon afterwards the

Victoria West team got a goal to their credit. There was no further scoring, and the match was drawn.

Another drawn game was played between two scratch teams at the Hill, captained, respectively, by B. Wilson and E. M. White. The score was three goals to three. For Wilson's team, Haughton, Pike, Cameron and Wilson put up a good game, and G. Temple, L. Netherby, Hiscocks and Anderson worked hard for White's team. J. Temple acted as referee, giving good satisfaction.

The match which was to have been played between the Columbus H and the High School team did not take place, owing to the disagreeable weather.

KENNEL NEWS.

An Important Addition to Victoria's List of Aristocratic Canines.

Messrs. Daniels and Litchfield, of the Royal Pastime Cocker Kennels, have lately made a notable addition to their kennel stock, by purchasing and importing, from the celebrated Ontario cocker spaniel breeder, Mr. George Douglas, the red cocker bitch "Lady Mack," her sire being champion "Black Duke, Junior," a black dog that has no equal in Canada, whilst her dam is "Inez," a daughter of "Red Leo." "Lady Mack" is in whelp to "Red Mack, Junior," a dog, whose owner claims for him, and George Douglas' opinion is worth something amongst cocker fanciers, that he is the darkest red dog in the United States or Canada, and cannot be beaten, and whose sire, "Red Mack," up to the time of his death, a few months ago, had acquired an unbeaten record in the States and Canada wherever shown.

Messrs. Daniels and Litchfield are also the owners of the red dog "Banner Jake," who won the silver cup at the Seattle dog show last spring.

CHESS TOURNEY.

Result of the Play For Robins' Trophy During Last Week.

The results of the games played last week at the Victoria Chess Club for the Robins' trophy follow:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Gonnonson, A.	9	0	90
Piper, F. H.	6½	1½	81
Hunter, G.	3	4	75
Gibson, A. F.	8	4	66.23
Lombard, C. A.	9	4	68.75
Michell, W.	17	0	63
McKenzie, O. C.	9	6	60
Marchant, W.	7	5	58
Meyer, J. T.	12½	9½	56.25
W. Marchant plays C. A. Lombard; A. Gonnonson plays F. L. Wilmer; C. C. McKenzie plays J. T. Meyer; B. J. Perry plays W. J. Sutton; Dr. Hands bye.			

The drawing for the week follows: C. W. Rhodes plays B. J. Hurst; G. Hunter plays Capt. Michell; P. T. Johnston plays A. F. Gibson; W. Allott plays B. Williams; A. S. Innes plays T. H. Piper; W. Marchant plays C. A. Lombard; A. Gonnonson plays F. L. Wilmer; C. C. McKenzie plays J. T. Meyer; B. J. Perry plays W. J. Sutton; Dr. Hands bye.

My friend, look here! You know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be first about it and buy her a box.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.



VICTORIA BASEBALL TEAM.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Savoy Matinee—The management of the Savoy theatre gave another of their Saturday afternoon matinees at the A. O. U. W. hall yesterday afternoon. That the entertainments are becoming popular was shown by the crowd attending. The programme was a good one. Mme. Schell appeared again with her troupe of lions, and the various artists playing at the Savoy nightly supplied the different numbers.

Were Vaccinated.—There were a number of arrivals from Nanaimo at local hotels last night, all with fresh vaccination marks. J. Rauberg, Matt Piercy and G. A. McLaughlin, who arrived from Union Bay, via Nanaimo, said that they had been held two hours at Nanaimo, and, although they did not land there, had to be vaccinated. Other arrivals at the Dominion from Nanaimo were R. Henderson, M. Collins and M. Finnon.

The Band Concert.—The band concert at the Drill hall last night was well attended, despite the threatening weather. The programme included an overture, "Allesandro Stradelle," of Plotow; a selection from Woolson Morse's opera, "Wang"; Corbin's valse, "Santigo"; selections from "A Gaiety Girl" and other operas by Sidney Jones; Bennett's valse, "Sounds From Erin"; Wagner's march, "Nibelungen," and the idylle "Simplicity," by Moses. Bandsman S. Wales gave a bassoon solo, "Little Wag," by Ellensberg.

Supports Victoria's Claim—In its issue of yesterday the Vancouver Province, in an editorial note, supports very strongly Victoria's claim for one of the Boer cannon captured at Paardeberg, which it is proposed, will be sent to Canada. The Province says: "Eastern papers announce that the cannon captured at the taking of Paardeberg will in all probability be brought to Canada as soon as the war is at an end. Victoria has made informal application for one or two of the captured pieces of ordnance, and it is only fair that every city of British Columbia should support the application. Victoria gave more of her sons to the flag in that one battle, in proportion to her population and enlisted force, than any other city of the empire has in a single engagement in the empire's history. It is proposed, if the coveted cannon are secured, to place them at the base of a monument in Beacon Hill park to the heroic dead—Blanchard, Scott, Todd and the others."

Law Reports, Sheet Music, Magazines, &c., &c., bound by first-class workmen at The Colonist Bindery, at cost for similar work in the East. Give us a trial.

PERSONAL.

T. R. Ella, of Vancouver, is in the city. H. Kirkpatrick, of Nanaimo, is at the Victoria. James Fagan, of the Western Union office, Vancouver, is in the city. Senator Templeman returned last evening from the Interior. L. P. Duff and Gordon Hunter came home from Vancouver last night. Alex. McDermott was a passenger from the Mainland last evening. W. W. Cory, of Brandon, Man., is registered at the Driad. Mr. J. L. Beckwith and wife returned from the Sound yesterday. Mrs. T. D. Conway, of Chemainus, is registered at the Dominion. George W. Raymond, of the Wilson hotel, Nanaimo, is a guest at the Driad. Ald. J. L. Beckwith was among the Victorians returning from Vancouver last evening. Mr. Justice Drake and Mr. Justice Martin returned last evening from Vancouver, where they attended the Fall court. Rev. W. H. Barracough was among the Chalmers' passengers from Vancouver yesterday. N. Lewis, travelling for a Montreal tobacco company, and James Dwyer, a commercial man of Winnipeg, are guests at the Driad.

Champion Ball Players

Enviably Record of the Victoria Baseball Team For Past Season.

Won Every Game Which They Played During the Year.

The Colonist this morning presents a group photo of the Victoria baseball team, the champions of British Columbia. During the season just closed they established an enviable record, winning every game which they played. Frank Jewell is the manager of the team, which is composed of the following players: D. McLeod, 1st b.; G. Barnes, 2nd b.; F. McConnell, ss.; W. Wriglesworth, 3rd b.; J. H. Smith (capt.) c.; J. Holmes, p.; W. Itoarke, 1st c.; C. Copeland, 2nd c.; W. Harrison, r.f.; and E. Cole, mascot. George Smith, who umpired all the local matches during the season, is also in the picture.

The career of the club practically started in 1898, under the name of the Maple Leaf Club. Previous to that some of the members were playing in junior teams. The suggestion was thrown out by the old veteran, W. Duck, that they enter the senior ranks, which was immediately acted upon, with success, as the record was an unbroken series of seven games being played, all, excepting one game, being away from home. On account of lack of encouragement from home patrons, the team took the responsibilities upon themselves of purchasing uniforms and bearing minor expenses. In 1899 the team was not so successful in winning games, five being played, three of which were lost, this being the first season that the team played against imported talent. They received some encouragement during that year, being presented by Mr. Hedley Chapman with a complete outfit, which was formerly used by the professional team. The season of 1900, just closed, was successful in every respect, the first game played being international. Seattle came to town and suffering defeat at the hands of the home team. After playing in the senior ranks for two seasons, the club concluded to change the name from Maple Leaf to Victoria Baseball Club, which name they were fully capable of upholding during the year. The next game was, with the previous champions of this city, the Amity team, which was an exciting contest, each team being anxious to represent Victoria in future games with outside cities. The Victoria team won the coveted honor after a close game. Then came victory after victory, Vancouver, Boston Bloomers, Amity and Nanaimo being defeated. In October came the final series at the exhibition in New Westminster, this deciding the championship of British Columbia, the Victoria team coming home with all laurels obtainable, and closing the season with a record unequalled by any team in the province of British Columbia.

BULLER'S FAREWELL.

Commander's Leave-Taking of Strathcona's Horse Before His Departure For England.

A letter just received from Trooper Spencer, of Strathcona's Horse, written from Machadodorp, conveyed the information that a number of the Horse were about to proceed to Pretoria for the purpose of transferring with the New Transvaal police. This is a crack colonial corps, having for years attained a very high standard of efficiency, and being looked upon as the equal of any mounted corps of the regular army. The correspond to the Canadian Mounted Police. The pay, however, is much better, 10 shillings per day and allowances being the inducements offered to the Canadians to transfer. Trooper Spencer's letter was written just after Gen. Buller took leave of the contingent, and a copy of the commander's farewell to the Canadians was enclosed. It was as follows:

"Col. Steele, Officers and Men of Strathcona's Horse:—I have been told that I have to break up the Natal field force, and before I leave I want to say good-bye to you, and to thank you for your splendid services. Some of the happiest days of my life were spent in the Northwest Territories of Canada, and when I first heard that your force was being recruited, I was very anxious to have you under my command. At one time it seemed as though I was to be disappointed, but in the end I was fortunate enough to have you. No general could have had better, braver and more useful men. When I get back to England I shall have great pleasure in telling my old friend, Lord Strathcona, how useful you have been to me. I don't suppose we shall ever meet again as a body, but I hope that I shall see some of you again in England. I wish you the very best of luck, long life, happiness, and now I wish to say good-bye to all."

At the conclusion of his address, Gen. Buller was the recipient of four hearty cheers from the members of Strathcona's Horse.

RECKLESS SHOOTERS.

Duck Hunters at the Mouth of the Harbor Fire at Random.

Complaints are being made by residents and others working in the vicinity of the outer wharf of boys shooting near the mouth of the harbor, regardless of the danger incurred by those in the neighborhood. G. Ramsay, an employee of Bissinger & Co. at the outer wharf, called at the Colonist office last night and said that one of his fellow employees had a narrow escape from being wounded—or perhaps killed—by a bullet from a weapon in the hands of one of these reckless boys, about 2 p.m. yesterday. This man, G. Watts, was at work in the shed, when a bullet imbedded itself in the woodwork two feet from where he was at work. Going outside, Ramsay and the man who had such a close call saw three boys in a small boat at the mouth of the harbor. They were duck hunting in the vicinity. Not long ago complaints were made by others residing near the wharf of similar occurrences, and Mr. Ramsay says that frequently there are boys and young men in boats shooting at the mouth of the harbor, and he thinks that a speedy stop should be put to the practice before it results in loss of life.

IN THE REALM OF LABOR

Miscellaneous Siftings Concerning Organized and Unorganized Wage-Earners With Remarks

By T. H. Twigg.

IT MATTERS MUCH!

It matters little where I was born.
Or if my parents were rich or poor;
Whether they shrank at the cold world's
scorn.
Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;
But whether I live an honest man,
And hold my integrity dear in my clutch,
I tell you, brother, plain as I am,
It matters much!

It matters little how long I stay
In a world of sorrow, sin and care;
Whether in youth I'm called a scoundrel
Or live till my bones and pate are bare;
But whether I do the best I can
To soften the weight of adversity's touch
And the faded cheek of my fellow man,
It matters much!

It matters little where my grave,
Or on the land or on the sea;
By purring brook or north stormy wave;
It matters little or naught to me;
But whether the angel of death comes down
And marks me with his living touch
As one that will wear the victor's crown,
It matters much!

—Australian Workman.

Because the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in session at Ottawa in September last adopted a report introduced by D. J. O'Donoghue, condemning manual training it should not be taken for granted that such action is condoned by trade unionists, generally. So far as Victoria is concerned the subject of manual training in public schools was gone into and earnestly discussed by the Trades and Labor Council, and although a motion which would have committed the council as favorable to the innovation was negative, no spirit of aversion to manual training was manifest. In fact the Macdonald-Sloyd system as explained was thought to be all right, but the feeling of a deviation from something of the nature of trades schools—prompted a pause. Whether or no there is any cause for this marking of time is immaterial. As a stranger they know nothing of, they have nothing to say, good, bad, or indifferent.

Trades schools, trades unionists don't believe in. A perusal of the following clipping from the New York Post (a year old) contains the reason, although the item is laudable to such institutions: A Model Trade School.—Thorough equipment, with the most improved apparatus and plenty of room, the character of the new Baron de Hirsch trade school building on East Sixty-fourth street, near Second avenue, which will be opened with seventy pupils on Monday next. It is a handsome structure of cream-colored brick, with a limestone front, 110 feet long, some 15 feet deep, and a half of the building is lighted by electricity generated by two dynamos in a powerhouse behind the school building. Five trades are taught—carpentry, house-painting, sign-painting, plumbing, and the machinist's calling. Each of these, except painting, has a floor set apart for it. House and sign painting is taught in one large room on the top floor. The class-rooms are situated in the rear part of the building, where a southern exposure insures an abundance of light during the day. They are each about 25 or 30 feet wide, and occupy almost half the available space. The school is a model of the kind of thing about the trade school is the quickness with which the pupils learn. Under the old apprentice system a boy worked for several years at a trade before he was considered master of it, but the trade school turns out skilled workmen in five months and a half. Of those who graduated last year four-fifths have already obtained work at the trades they have studied, which shows that the training school was good, though brief. Perhaps the trained teaching induces rapid progress on the part of the pupils; more probably it is the natural intelligence and quickness of the pupils. Certainly both factors contribute to the result.

To say a man shall do a certain amount of work and no more is a narrow-minded policy that will bring no good to the labor organization that adopts it. The principle of a minimum wage is a

sound one, but it is foolishness to try and limit a man's capabilities. To stunt men work is ever a hardship, to others a pleasure. Such a system tends to promote the mammoth feature of labor solely and take away from it that "perennial nobleness and even sacredness" Carlyle speaks of.

There are two motives in fixing a maximum of work for a minimum wage, yet it is questionable whether either is satisfactory. In the first instance it is thought that by limiting the production of the individual worker more producers will be required, and the intention in the second place is to "get back" at the employer, who never pays more than the minimum wage called for by the union, irrespective of the amount of work performed. A case in point is that of bricklayers' unions. By rules of some unions a member is not allowed to lay more than 400 bricks a day. It is said, a bricklayer could, with ease, lay 1,000 bricks a day.

There is a material difference between low-priced and cheap labor. It does not follow because labor is well paid that it is dear, nor does it follow that low-priced labor is cheap. It ought to be one of the principal objects of a trades union to give as cheap labor as is competent with good wages. In doing so dispose of the fallacious contention that "cheap labor is the worst of all evils," and allowing the capitalist a legitimate return for use of his money.

Here is a piece of rough-shod insolence of office which spurs even decency. The Toronto Globe of Nov. 10th, contained the following advertisement:

POSTOFFICE CLERK.—Competent, intelligent, healthy and active; state experience, age, salary required per month, and references; must be willing to enter into yearly engagement if mutually satisfied after first month's trial; if convenient enclose photo and stamp for return; answer fully, I have no time for correspondence. Postmaster, Amherstburg, Ont.

Through the recently formed National Democratic League the nucleus of a new political epoch in Great Britain has been laid. Seven hundred delegates attended the convention, representing over a million of workmen. The platform of principles adopted is free of details. Clause one provides for automatic registration with a three months' residence in a house two years to be qualified to vote. The second principle is one man one vote; the third, official expense of elections to be defrayed from state funds and payment of members. A second ballot, the principle four, the object being that the candidate of the Liberal party should be elected, which is not always the case when three or more men run for the same seat. The fifth and last principle is extinction of the hereditary principle in the legislature. The House of Lords is pointed at as being the most humiliating feature in the life of Great Britain, because it is the only body of the sons of their mothers allowed to legislate for the people, and past legislation proposed by the more popular chamber—the House of Commons. Numerous amendments were proposed, including a universal eight-hour day, the initiative and referendum, and other reforms, but were received with cries of "Too much detail," and found no support. A provisional council of 70 members was elected.

The formation of a new party in Great Britain by workmen is partly due to the recedence of the Liberal party with which labor generally fused. With Gladstone the Liberals were a power without him the party has dwindled away to little more than a name. Another reason is that the men at the head of a score or more reform movements have been ripe for a new party. The new platform of simple principles. A third reason is the hope that the masses may, through a democratic party, be led away from their old political allegiance and educated into a new political belief.

Two years ago the Brotherhood of

carpenters had only 405 cities working 8 hours a day, now 8 hours prevails in 186 cities of Canada and United States.

General Secretary Frank Hesman, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, reports: "In unorganized cities painters are only getting \$1.75 per day and less, while in organized cities union men are getting from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day and more, and are treated as men."

General President G. W. Perkins, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, reports that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is supplying seals to the factory of Hirschorn & Mack, one of the most persistent and most of the New York combine or trust bosses who have been engaged in the long lockout.

Of 47,904 unionists reported to the American Federationist 1,111 (two-thirds per cent), were unemployed during September, the lowest mark reached this year.

Four classes of factory hands in Melbourne have had their hours reduced from 60 to 48 through the influence of unionism within a few months.—Sidney Australian Star, Oct. 4.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Window Glass Trust it was decided to fill a vacancy on the board by appointing a member of the workers' association. In arranging the wage scale for next year the trust offered the workers union 5,000 shares of stock, the par value of which is \$100,000, \$25 a share to be paid for from dividends, providing the workers resume work two months' earlier after the summer shutdown.

"Insurance against strikes," is the object of a new association of manufacturers in Austria. Each member pays a weekly premium equal to from 3 to 4 per cent, of the amount of his pay roll which entitles him to an indemnity of 50 per cent. of the wages paid to his employees in case of a strike. However, no indemnity is paid if the confidential agents appointed by the association declare a strike justifiable.

The New Zealand parliament at its latest session passed a law fixing a minimum wage for children. No boy under 18 may now be employed in a factory or workshop for less than \$1.25 per week, nor may a girl under \$1.00. This statute is intended to correct the abuses of the apprentice system.

The income of the Emperor of Russia, for one day, is \$25,000; Sultan of Turkey, \$18,000; Emperor of Austria, \$10,000; German Emperor, \$8,000; King of Italy, \$6,500; Queen Victoria, \$8,500; President of France, \$5,000; President of the United States, \$125.

It is proposed to make street railway strikes impossible in Chicago by inserting a clause in all railway franchises providing for compulsory arbitration.

The visit to Paris of sixteen prominent English labor leaders led to a remarkable demonstration on the part of the French workmen. The Labor Exchange, in which the delegates presented their address was crowded by 4,000 men and women. The delegates intended that the interests of the workers of England and France were identical and war would ruin the industries of both.

It is claimed that Edwin Markham's "Man With the Hoe," is an imitation of verses written by Carl E. Chase and published in the Californian Illustrated Magazine in 1896, under the same title to illustrate the same picture: The first verse of Miss Chase's poem reads:

O, peasant, dwelling in the stubborn soil,
What solace has this Mother Earth for thee?
Gaining thy bread through years of bitter

Contented like the cattle, just "to be!"
The patience of the yoked ox is thine—
What child like patience in the wondering

Oh, do they ever note the daisy's shine
Or turn they ever to the vaulted Skies?
Mr. Markham's first verse reads:

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world,
And in his hand the plowshare and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?

for that purpose by the Supreme Court. The admission of a solicitor can only take place on the last day of any of the four terms into which the judicial year is divided. A solicitor who ceased to practice for twelve months continuously may be struck off the roll, in which case it is necessary for him to give a term's notice before he can be re-admitted. A barrister who has been in practice as such for five years, having caused himself to be disbursed, can be admitted as a solicitor without examination. The court can suspend or remove from the roll of solicitors any person who, in its opinion, has been guilty of misconduct or malpractice. The board for approval of qualified persons to be admitted as barristers of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, consists of the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, and two elected members of the bar. Applicants must have been students-at-law for three, or, in the case of graduates, for two years, and have passed all examinations prescribed by the board. The number of barristers practising in New South Wales in 1900 was 1,000. An appeal can be made to the Full Court against the judge's decision. Another Puisne Judge presides over the Divorce Court, in which cases are usually tried without a jury, an appeal lying to the Supreme Court. The Equity Judge formerly represented the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and heard and decided all applications for the probate of wills and for letters of administration, and also determined suits as to the validity, etc., of wills, but this jurisdiction is now vested in the Supreme Court in its probate jurisdiction and the business transferred to such Judge as may be appointed Probate Judge. Motions for relieving cases, adjournment of trials, and other matters, are decided by the judge sitting in chambers. An appeal can be made to a judge in chambers to have the cause tried by a jury of twelve. Twice the number of jurors required to sit on the case chosen by lot, from a panel summoned by the sheriff, and from that number each of the parties strikes out a fourth, the remainder thus selected being by both parties forming the jury who are to try the case. The jury are constituted the judges of the facts of the case only, being bound to accept the dicta of the judge on all points of law. From the court thus constituted an appeal lies to what is called the Full Court, sitting in chambers, which is generally composed of at least three of the judges. The Chief Justice, or, in his absence, the senior Puisne Judge, presides over the Full Court, which gives its decision by majority. The circumstances under which new trials are granted are:—Where the judge has erroneously admitted or rejected material evidence; where he has wrongly directed the jury on a point of law; where the verdict of the jury is clearly against evidence; or where, from some other cause, there has evidently been a miscarriage of justice. Under the Australian Commonwealth the right of appeal to the Privy Council will be considerably restricted. The majority of the appeals being heard by a court in which a judge of the supreme court of each federating state will have a seat. The Chief Justice has also an extensive jurisdiction as Commissioner of the Vice-Admiralty Court, in which all cases arising out of collisions, etc., in Australian

waters are determined. One of the Puisne Judges acts as his deputy, but the Supreme Court, as such has no jurisdiction in Admiralty cases. It is probable, however, that under the Commonwealth there may be many changes in this direction. One of the Puisne Judges also acts as Judge of the Equity Court, from whose decrees an appeal lies to the Full Court, and thence to the Privy Council, until the Federal Court of Appeal has become established. Affairs in bankruptcy are also dealt with by a Puisne Judge, assisted by the Registrar. An appeal can be made to the Full Court against the judge's decision. Another Puisne Judge presides over the Divorce Court, in which cases are usually tried without a jury, an appeal lying to the Supreme Court. The Equity Judge formerly represented the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and heard and decided all applications for the probate of wills and for letters of administration, and also determined suits as to the validity, etc., of wills, but this jurisdiction is now vested in the Supreme Court in its probate jurisdiction and the business transferred to such Judge as may be appointed Probate Judge. Motions for relieving cases, adjournment of trials, and other matters, are decided by the judge sitting in chambers. An appeal can be made to a judge in chambers to have the cause tried by a jury of twelve. Twice the number of jurors required to sit on the case chosen by lot, from a panel summoned by the sheriff, and from that number each of the parties strikes out a fourth, the remainder thus selected being by both parties forming the jury who are to try the case. The jury are constituted the judges of the facts of the case only, being bound to accept the dicta of the judge on all points of law. From the court thus constituted an appeal lies to what is called the Full Court, sitting in chambers, which is generally composed of at least three of the judges. The Chief Justice, or, in his absence, the senior Puisne Judge, presides over the Full Court, which gives its decision by majority. The circumstances under which new trials are granted are:—Where the judge has erroneously admitted or rejected material evidence; where he has wrongly directed the jury on a point of law; where the verdict of the jury is clearly against evidence; or where, from some other cause, there has evidently been a miscarriage of justice. Under the Australian Commonwealth the right of appeal to the Privy Council will be considerably restricted. The majority of the appeals being heard by a court in which a judge of the supreme court of each federating state will have a seat. The Chief Justice has also an extensive jurisdiction as Commissioner of the Vice-Admiralty Court, in which all cases arising out of collisions, etc., in Australian

The December Century will abound in fiction, some of it with a distinctively holiday flavor. Besides Bertha Runkle's romance of old Paris and Hamlin Garland's tale of today, there will be a short story by Henry James called "Broken Wings;" "The Lace Camisole," by L. B. Walford, author of "The Baby's Grandmother;" "A Hired Girl," by Edwin Asa Dix, author of "Damon Bradbury;" "Ghosts That Became Famous," a Christmas fantasy by Carolyn Wells, and "While the Automobile Ran Down," a Christmas extravaganza by Charles Battell Loomis. "In Lighter Vein" will include "The Village Store, Christmas Eve," in rhyming couplets, by Robert L. Dodd.

Mrs. Peppery.—Yes, sir! I'm going home to mamma.

Mr. Peppery.—Well, you know the home to home to roost.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Your sideboard at home is incomplete if it is not stocked with Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

WORLD'S OLDEST CORPORATION.

From Globe-Democrat.

London, November 11.—London would give several dollars now if it could get hold of the business of supplying itself with water. It let that business slip through its fingers a long time ago, and in consequence the oldest of the eight companies on whom the metropolis has to depend for its water is a company of the sort worth reading about.

On the 21st of this month one share in this company is going to be put up at auction at the Bank of England. The share is in the City. At the time when that share was first issued you couldn't have got a corporal's guard to bid for it, but now the fact that it is to be sold has been blazoned forth in every London daily and financial paper, and a mass of auctioneers has been in charge and on the eventful day an eager crowd of silk-hatted and frock-coated old gentlemen each one of them probably something akin to a millionaire, will fall over each other to get hold of the precious property. It will probably be sold for about \$625,000, although some \$50,000 more than that, but certainly no offer of less than \$600,000 will be considered.

Fifty thousand per cent. is the starting figure that it takes to represent the gain in value of the shares of this company; a record that probably wins for it the distinction of being the best bargain one in business you could buy a share in for \$1,250, and to begin with those shares paid a dividend of exactly \$15; that declared last year was close upon \$15,000 instead. Likewise the original capital of this unique enterprise, an issue of only \$850,000, whereas it is today \$24,000,000, and, whereas, too, it was many a long day before this corporation had any revenue at all; that which it boasts in the year 1900 is in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000.

A king of England held thirty-six of this company's shares and sold them out for an annuity of \$2,500 a year. He was rather a sagacious sort of a monarch, and believed he was not only making a tidy bargain for himself, but for posterity as well. But he was not. The English crown is still receiving its \$2,500 a year, but the king's share is now worth \$625,000, or, in other words, it has kept hold of \$5,000,000 per annum a sum that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach might not find out of place in paying for the government's Boer war.

The New River Company, as it is called, is now recognized with proper awe as the oldest commercial company in the world, and has been enormously paying enterprise in the world, and the story of its remarkable rise to almost unlimited power and of the increase in its capital, revenue, dividends, and value of its shares reads like a page out of the "Arabian Nights." It is now the richest and richest of the great cities of London, and the company's fabulously priced shares now qualify the owners for the parliamentary franchise in two of the largest English counties, as well as for the magistracy, and the possession of one of them makes a man as rich as Monte Cristo.

There is now nothing but the names of a few streets to mark the old places where ancient London Jacobs may have met ancient London Rachels drawing water, for most of these old rivers and wells have disappeared. The old Fleet river and the Valbrook dried up centuries ago, but they were once big enough to float full-rigged ships. Holywell and Clerkenwell streets got their names from the springs that used to bubble up in those now choked districts, but here it was that the early London householder got his water supply. In those days people who lived by the Thames used to carry a little lucrative business by charging their neighbors a small fee for the privilege of drawing water on their premises, and they gradually became so grasping in the size of the fee that Edward III. had to take rather severe measures to wipe out the practice.

On digging up the ground the other day for London's new telephones the workers brought to light a complete system of ancient water pipes made of the trunks of trees. They must have been the remains of old Peter Morrice's enterprise—the first pipe system that London ever saw. Morrice was an old Dutchman, and he contrived to get entirely paid by the city fathers of those days by building a water wheel under one of the arches of London bridge, and drove a sharp bargain by leasing it for 500 years at \$2.50 a year, and so started merrily in to supply the city with water. He must have been a successful fellow, for he was able to put a new water wheel under another bridge, but then the corporation got after him and forced him to sell out, which he did for the pretty figure of \$190,000.

It was just about this time that the city had from Queen Elizabeth authority to dig up the ground and to build a new water supply, and the city fathers of those days by building a water wheel under one of the arches of London bridge, and drove a sharp bargain by leasing it for 500 years at \$2.50 a year, and so started merrily in to supply the city with water. He must have been a successful fellow, for he was able to put a new water wheel under another bridge, but then the corporation got after him and forced him to sell out, which he did for the pretty figure of \$190,000.

The building operations went bravely on, and on the day that the water was turned on, the city fathers of those days by building a water wheel under one of the arches of London bridge, and drove a sharp bargain by leasing it for 500 years at \$2.50 a year, and so started merrily in to supply the city with water. He must have been a successful fellow, for he was able to put a new water wheel under another bridge, but then the corporation got after him and forced him to sell out, which he did for the pretty figure of \$190,000.

patriot, William Paterson, who founded the Bank of England.

Just what happened to the company after that is more or less a mystery. The next time we hear of it is the beginning of the civil war. The King's shares were still in the hands of the crown, and it was at this time that Charles I., who needed money badly then, disposed of the entire thirty-six shares to Sir Hugh Myddleton, the founder's son, with the famous agreement that the company should thereafter pay the crown £500 a year as an annuity. It was then called the "King's Clog," and it is called so to this day.

On account of the amount of time that has passed, it is hard to trace the varying histories of the seventy-two original shares. Of the more valuable Adventurers' shares there remain intact twenty-nine, the other seven and most of the King's shares having been split up into almost innumerable parts to accommodate the small investor. Thus in the forty-fourth month of the properties expected for bidding will be an entire Adventurers' share and a fourth of a King's share. As has been said, the sale of an entire Adventurers' share is a rare occurrence and the sale of one of the divided shares an infrequent one. They are bought up by all classes and are now almost entirely in the hands of professional people, public bodies and societies.

Up till 1870, for various reasons, there was presumed to be no market for the shares and holders who wished to sell generally placed themselves in communication with the secretary of the company, who found a buyer. Since that year, however, shares have almost invariably been auctioned, the business having been in the hands of an old firm of auctioneers, Edwin Fox & Bonfield.

The price of the Adventurers' shares always of late has been in excess of \$100,000 the record purchase being made by the Prudential Life Insurance Company. The portions into which the King's shares have been divided are ridiculously small, but they bring in respectable prices. In November, 1898, several one-hundred-and-fourth parts of a King's share sold for about \$5,000, whereas one one-hundred-and-twelfth part for \$4,250.

Naturally the company's annual transactions are fabulous in extent. As far back as 1880 the total sales of shares amounted to more than the nominal capital, \$20,000,000, and in that year, which was a heavy one, the transactions amounted to over \$5,000,000. Several of the shares have remained in the possession of the same family and been handed down from generation to generation. One in particular when sold realized \$625,000, although the consideration money mentioned in the original midwived old scrap of paper was £250.

The management of the New River Company is in the hands of a board of directors with twenty-nine members—original number—who meet once a week in the company's offices in Clerkenwell. The ownership of a complete Adventurers' share qualifies for a seat on this board.

The New River is the only one of the city water companies whose dividends are not limited to 10 per cent. by act of parliament, and its customers are charged by an ad valorem tariff on the taxable value of their houses. In this way the company has been able to raise its income to \$100 million now being rated at \$200 million, and its occupants would have to pay twice as much water rates. Thus the company gains ground with every quinquennial reassessment, while in reality supplying a decreasing average of water, and its dividend rises annually with no increase in capital.

The property in the company's district now amounts to \$60,000,000 per annum. Another big factor in the company's assets, and one that will soon be of prodigious size, is the amount of real estate it owns in Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and especially that in the suburbs of London, which is the property of Sir Hugh Myddleton. The fifty acres that he acquired in the erstwhile little hamlet now lie, covered with houses, within half a mile of the Bank of England, or in the heart of London. These houses are now rented at merely nominal rates, but the

leases begin to expire within a year or two, and by 1925 the whole will be the clear and free property of the great corporation.

It is also to this company's advantage that for the present, at least, the scheme of the London County Council for a municipal water supply with water brought from Wales is without the approval of parliament. There were two bills, the first aiming to acquire the private water companies, the second the Welsh scheme, but last March parliament threw out the purchase bill, and the Welsh measure was withdrawn to save it from the same fate.

CURTIS BROWN.

GOLD STEAMERS.

To Many Climes.

How Millions of Sovereigns are Shipped

London Daily Mail.

Almost every day one may read in the papers the announcement that so many thousands or hundreds of thousands of pounds have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to India, Australia, New York, or other over-sea destination. Just now, indeed, when so much precious metal is being carried across nearly all the oceans of the world the question of how it is transported is revived with particular insistence.

To begin with, a cipher cable, is say, received in London reading "Herrings buy fresh no bones," which being interpreted means, "Buy and ship by first steamer one hundred thousand sovereigns, insure in London."

The next step in the transaction lies with the money of London brokers, who begin by buying and sell gold and silver in the ingot or as coin of this or other realm. The buyers notify a firm of brokers as to their requirements, and the golden sovereigns are soon available, the brokers proceeding without loss of time to dress up the shipment for the voyage.

Only very simple garments are required, viz., one strong cash bag for every thousand pieces of gold, one English elm box fourteen inches long, seven inches wide and four inches deep, and one partial garment of sheet steel consisting of a half inch thick to the ends and sides, from the side shocks occasioned by the incidents of the voyage and the rough handling of the careless stevedore or indifferent porter with a soul above money.

Sometimes of course, the broker is able to pick up this little lot already packed, and the shipment can be completed very rapidly. By the safety of the transfer is ensured by the open simplicity of the operation. First, as each five thousand pounds in its box weighs about four hundred and thirty pounds, it would be beyond the capabilities of the average man to pick it up and run away with the conveyance. Secondly, the gold is packed in bags, accompanied by a clerk, and the packages themselves announce to the world at large, "Here is gold; yea much fine gold!" Everybody connected in the slightest degree with the shipment, from the Bank of England to the dock and the stevedore, is fully aware of the contents of the boxes, though possibly not directly intentional, are too numerous to admit of any reasonable prospect of a too premature exchange in the ownership.

The shipper's representative advises the purser of the steamer of the nature and amount of the shipment. This of course, accompanied by the captain, then proceeds to a room set apart for the mails.

It is structurally part and parcel of the ship, steel walls, floors, and ceiling, and these of special thickness and degree of hardness, and internally fitted with leaded zinc. The door is provided with the latest things in patent locks and keys, the mysteries of which are known only to the captain and purser.

The boxes are placed in a strong room, the number being checked off as they are carried in, and a seal is affixed to the door. Every day it is the duty of the purser to see this token of safety is intact. The poor fellow, is as a rule, a prey to constant anxiety until the due delivery of the shipment into the hands of its rightful owner. The security of the full amount of the shipment is insured against all risks, and it is greatly to the credit of shipowners, captain, purser and all concerned that the premium exacted is but a small one. Loss by speculation is almost unknown, and of late years, at any rate total loss by the perils of the sea is practically a minus quantity.

stitute by the preparation of rasia wine. But there are now new restrictions which call for new means. On the Sabbath day no cooking must be done. The meals for Friday evening and for the entire Sabbath must be cooked on Friday. For Friday evening it is easy to get along. The meal already cooked is placed near the fire on the hearth and kept in certain natural thermophores. For the Sabbath the shalot, meat and the kugel, a very fat pudding, and the coffee are sent to the baker to be preserved in the oven until called for to use at the meals. The Day of atonement is at the same time a strict fast day. For 24 hours the Jews are not allowed to taste food or take a drink of water, nor is it permitted to do any work, and certainly not at the hearth. To prepare the evening meal, which is expected to be rich and plentiful, cannot be easily done. Therefore, on the day previous, every part of the meal must be prepared so that the certain natural thermophores can resort to a mixed diet by their laws, a diet which is considered the most salubrious by modern physicians. Not less beneficial than the sanitary effects are the intended or unintended moral effects. Whatever might be said about the fact that the slaughter of an animal is a small number of experts, the first rank as seen by the transactions in the German parliament, have pronounced it the best adapted and least cruel mode—the humane reasons which induced the Jewish practice of slaughtering, the fact that the slaughtering is not left to the butcher, but to a Jew, a man of religion, who pronounces a blessing, has provided consideration for the dumb brute.

In the simplest Jewish household great attention must be paid to the kitchen to guard against the numerous ritual laws. In certain circumstances their violation might prove deadly, even and disagreeable. For instance, if a wrong spoon or pot were used, or the boiling milk squirts into a pot where meat is boiling, or by mistake a piece of butter is used for the seasoning of vegetables or other ingredients intended for the Jews, the whole meal must be thrown away, and the vessels are not to be used any farther.

Therefore, the housewife, on whose conscientious regard for the dietary regulations depended the spiritual salvation of the Jew, was looked upon as a sort of priestess of the household. It is but natural that the Jews, who have passed by so many nice things, accustomed himself to great abstinence and self-control. If he had meat for dinner he may not take, before six hours are passed, his coffee with cream, or a piece of cake prepared with milk, and the like. The Jews serve as an illustration of the logic—it is forbidden in the Old Testament to cook the kid in the mother's milk. From which it is deduced that the cooking of meat with milk is in all classes forbidden, and that until the digestion of the meat partaken of is fully accomplished, the milk should not be taken. It is a strange enough eating of meat after partaking of milk food is not so much cared for though certain limits are also drawn here. It is natural that the Jews in their travels were very greatly embarrassed in finding the Jewish element in the land, accustomed to especially small towns, who could not pass by so many nice things, accustomed himself to great abstinence and self-control.

A very serious effect of the dietary laws was the limitation of the Jews. Considering that many Jews will be found at the table of their children who are negligent in the observation of the dietary laws, then it may be easily imagined how anxiously they avoided the table of the non-corporationists. Imagine then a wine-enjoying thimbleholder with children, who had offered to give to his wife a bottle of wine, or the housewife with whom her Jewish neighbor will not drink a cup of coffee or eat a piece of cake. To meet at the same table or have a social meeting with the few was an impossibility. The Jews had to retire and according to the dictum, who enters solitude will soon be left to himself—he was excluded from all social intercourse even without medieval ghettos and modern "Jew clean" locality. Worst probably, was the influence upon the average people. The former had to shake his head when the Jewish children were offered such delicacies, such as a glass of milk, butter, milk, cheese, ham or sausage. He considered it an insult, an evidence of mistrust.

Undoubtedly much of the existing prejudice against the Jew must be attributed to the peculiarities of their dietary laws. These laws have also had the effect of spreading the false common of the Jewish wealth. There are certainly many very rich Jews. The masses, however, are poor. That will never be admitted by the people. The Christian woman will say: "Only look at the Jewish children. Look at the large number of pots, plates, dishes, spoons, knives and forks. The Jews must live like lords."

Thus the Jewish dietary laws have served as a protecting wall against diseases and have had an excellent effect in an economical, moral, and even aesthetic way. On the other hand, they have been narrowing and isolating.

BE LOYAL TO YOURSELF AND YOUR ISLAND.

Yes, be loyal to yourself and your island (one of the richest on God's earth); by helping to develop same, that is, if you have any money to invest, invest it right here in this island and help to build up industries at home, at same time build up trade right at your own doors that no one can take away from you (instead of helping to develop parts far away). To the speculator I say, if you want to speculate, speculate right here. You can more readily see how your money is working and what you are interested in, and it is in mines you cannot find better than what we have right here on this island (only want capital to develop them). Put your money into them, and you will likely have the double satisfaction of making money and the knowledge you are helping to build up a big trade, the benefit of which all will share. Be loyal to yourself and your island.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

Nearly all the trouble in this world comes through money. Yes and yet people will borrow trouble.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a gentleman's drink.

Willie.—Pa what is a publisher? Author.—My son, a publisher is a squatter on the unearned increment of thought.—Life.

AUSTRALIAN CIVIL LAW.

By John Plummer.

The rapidly expanding business relations subsisting between Australia and Great Britain and other countries naturally imparts to the details of the working of the civil law at the Antipodes. In New South Wales, according to Mr. Coghlan, the government statistician of that colony, the chief legal tribunal is the Supreme Court, which it as present composed of seven judges, viz., a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. Civil actions are usually tried by a jury of four persons, but either party to the action, or, in some cases, may apply to a judge in chambers to have the cause tried by a jury of twelve. Twice the number of jurors required to sit on the case chosen by lot, from a panel summoned by the sheriff, and from that number each of the parties strikes out a fourth, the remainder thus selected being by both parties forming the jury who are to try the case. The jury are constituted the judges of the facts of the case only, being bound to accept the dicta of the judge on all points of law. From the court thus constituted an appeal lies to what is called the Full Court, sitting in chambers, which is generally composed of at least three of the judges. The Chief Justice, or, in his absence, the senior Puisne Judge, presides over the Full Court, which gives its decision by majority. The circumstances under which new trials are granted are:—Where the judge has erroneously admitted or rejected material evidence; where he has wrongly directed the jury on a point of law; where the verdict of the jury is clearly against evidence; or where, from some other cause, there has evidently been a miscarriage of justice. Under the Australian Commonwealth the right of appeal to the Privy Council will be considerably restricted. The majority of the appeals being heard by a court in which a judge of the supreme court of each federating state will have a seat. The Chief Justice has also an extensive jurisdiction as Commissioner of the Vice-Admiralty Court, in which all cases arising out of collisions, etc., in Australian

waters are determined. One of the Puisne Judges acts as his deputy, but the Supreme Court, as such has no jurisdiction in Admiralty cases. It is probable, however, that under the Commonwealth there may be many changes in this direction. One of the Puisne Judges also acts as Judge of the Equity Court, from whose decrees an appeal lies to the Full Court, and thence to the Privy Council, until the Federal Court of Appeal has become established. Affairs in bankruptcy are also dealt with by a Puisne Judge, assisted by the Registrar. An appeal can be made to the Full Court against the judge's decision. Another Puisne Judge presides over the Divorce Court, in which cases are usually tried without a jury, an appeal lying to the Supreme Court. The Equity Judge formerly represented the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and heard and

School Column

WAR IN CHINA.

On Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock Rev. Mr. Winchester delivered an interesting and eloquent lecture on the war in China. He told us many interesting facts about China, the cause of the recent war, and the Boxers.

The country has an unparalleled history and for forty centuries its people have been peaceful, industrious, and literary. None but minds of the greatest magnitude could have had the vigor to cohere for so long a time.

China consists of one-eleventh of the land surface, and no country possesses so great resources, every kind of climate and produce is there.

To-day she consists of nearly a quarter of the population of the globe, and is like a derelict on the ocean, and the world is waiting for a change which may bring weal or woe to mankind.

It is very hard to say what exactly caused the war as most people have different opinions. The following are causes, one or other of which is usually given.

(1). The missionaries, who tried to force on China a religion which she would not accept.

(2). An age-long conflict between Heathenism and Christianity.

(3). An attempt of an empire that is nearly dead to return to its former standing.

In the western corner of Shantung Province a Catholic mission was destroyed, and the Roman Catholic missionaries sent for help, imperial forces soon came and the temple was soon rebuilt, and was again torn down and once more rebuilt, then more soldiers were sent for, and this was the beginning of the war. The Boxers were two united societies called the "Great Sword" and the "Peace, Righteousness and Faith." The governor of Shantung province sent to Peking and led the Peking government to believe that their strength was greater than it really was. The Boxers thus gathered in strength and formed a plan to attack Tien-Tsin.

From the time that the legations were shut out from Peking, the matter became one of the empire, and from that time the Empress must be considered as endorsing the Boxers.

Rev. Mr. Winchester finished his lecture by reading a letter from the United States minister at Peking, who said that but for the missionaries and their Christian followers, the Boxers would have been considered as endorsing the Boxers.

JOSEPH CLEHRIE.

HOCKEY PRACTICE.

On Thursday the members of the High School Hockey Club met for the first real practice of this week. No matter to them whether it rained, hailed, snowed or blowed, as long as they had a stick apiece and a ball to knock about. After school the girls made a rush for their sticks, then for the field. It was some time before all the members arrived—it usually is—so those who were there began to knock the ball about just to keep warm.

When the rest of the girls came up, sides were chosen and the game began. The two captains hailed (and soothed) each other as it very well! That provoking ball would keep getting under a certain person's feet and skirts and so there was a continual cry of "where's the ball?" It was discovered and sent towards the goal at the other end of the field, but came to a stop in a pool of very muddy water with several sticks after it which the mud lying in all directions. To a spectator it would have been as good as a Chinese puzzle to tell which was mud, which ball, or which girls, so frightfully mixed up were they. But at last they became disentangled and the ball was sent back to where it came from.

During this interesting practice a few black eyes and noses, to say nothing of a smashed finger, were received, but on the whole it was a very enjoyable afternoon. We have heard that, unintentionally, we have insulted the Victoria Ladies' Hockey Team by calling them the city team in last week's report of the match. We beg to offer our humble apology.

DOROTHY ROYDS.

CADET CORPS.

On Friday the boys of the Victoria High School met in the 1st Division room after school, when Major Williams gave them the necessary papers to sign to become members of the Cadet Corps. Fifteen boys signed and the remainder will do so next Tuesday.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

We are all very sorry to hear that for two or three weeks one of our schoolmates, Miss Olive Preston, will be unable to attend school on account of a very painful accident.

A week ago last Monday morning, Olive accidentally stepped on a needle which, breaking into three parts, ran into the fleshy part of the foot at the back of the toes. The middle part of the needle was found in the carpet and the other two parts were supposed to be in her foot. In order to locate the needle Olive was taken to the hospital and an X-ray photo was taken of the foot. On the photo, appeared two white marks. On Saturday an operation took place when the eye part of the needle and a small piece of wool were taken from the foot. It seems singular that the piece of wool should make an impression on the photo because the light ought to have shown through it. The only reason for this is that the needle seemed to be in the foot, and there was some metallic substance in the composition of the dye with which the wool was colored. To take the needle out a large incision was made which was stitched up and is now healing.

We hope that her recovery will be a rapid one and that she will be amongst us very soon.

ELEANOR LOAT.

RUGBY.

On Saturday, November 17th, the first of the Junior League matches of Rugby was played between the High and Collegiate Schools, in which the High School defeated their opponents by a score of 5 to 3.

As there was an inch or so of snow on the ground and a slight wind both teams were eager to begin the game, which was a hard contested and well played one, although hindered by the snow already on the ground and the snowfall during the game.

The High School played three men short, but keeping in mind their heavier set of backs we think that the teams were well matched.

In the first half Anderson scored a try which was converted by Winsby, but by some mistake the credit was given to Shanks.

This is not the first time Winsby has been charged with this sort of honors. In the second half Cornwall scored a try for the Collegiates but Patton failed to convert it.

Clarke Gamble acted as referee. A little more knowledge of the game and more practice will make both teams more efficient.

ARTHUR LEVY.

The Professor speaks five languages. Yes, but his wife can say more in one than he can in five.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Rev. John A. Logan Discusses the Home Department.

The home department is a recent and valuable addition to Sabbath School methods of work. Like many other Sunday School improvements, it comes to us from the United States, where the plan was first systematized, and operated with a marked degree of success. What is the home department? The name is suggestive of the answer. It is not another organization for church work but it is a return to the old practice of Bible study at home under a somewhat different method. The generation now passing was less instructed in Sunday schools than are the youth of the present day. In the older days a comprehensive study of the Bible and the catechism was a feature of the Sabbath and the home. This practice unfortunately, is now more noted for its omission than observance. The Sunday school has to a large extent assumed the work and shares in the responsibility of the home for the religious education of the young. The ideal of the Sunday school is to gather all into it, so that young and old may study together the book of books. The Sunday school has not yet reached its ideal, and possibly never will. Yet the ideal remains a point to be worked up to.

For various reasons very many do not or cannot attend the session of the Sunday school. Some of these are parents who are tied at home. Others are "shut ins" from inability, or duties which command their attention. There are families also which distance their attendants may be reached and helped by the home department. The object is systematic Bible study, and teaching of the catechism in the home by all the members of the family.

By carrying out this plan the officers of the school, and where there is no school near by the minister or missionary whose work it is to carry to these families the Home Study Quarterly, from which the lessons for the quarter are to be studied. The matter is talked over with the parents and the whole plan explained. The visitor has also a chat with the children and some or all decide to spend at least a half-hour a week with the lesson. The whole family thus have placed before them a method by which they pursue the study of the Bible parallel with the school.

In addition to the Quarterly, a visitor has also a chat with the children and some or all decide to spend at least a half-hour a week with the lesson. The whole family thus have placed before them a method by which they pursue the study of the Bible parallel with the school.

What are the advantages of the home department? It brings to the home a plan of Bible study. It links the members of the home department with the Sunday school, and leads them to it in many cases. It wins the co-operation of many with their children in home study of the lesson. It brings Christian workers into personal contact with many who are to some extent deprived of church privileges, and are living in neglect of God's word.

It is a plan of Bible study which is likely to follow the adoption of this method. The Sunday school convention which met recently at New Westminster recommended each Sunday school to adopt the home department.

Officers and teachers are cordially invited to take this matter into consideration at the earliest opportunity. Do not discard it because it is new. It has been tried with excellent results. Many in this province have testified to the blessings it has wrought. Very many between the ages of five and sixteen are not on any Sunday school roll. The older people have largely left the schools. Much good may be done, especially to the rising generation. Let each school have a hand in carrying to needy ones the bread and water of life.

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same character, and this is important because it shows that the ancient inhabitants of this entire region were all of the same low order.

"If only a single skeleton had been found, the strange shape of the skull might have been chargeable to malformation or deformity, but as there are fourteen, all of with the same characteristics and taken from two different places it will be seen that such an objection cannot possibly be urged.

"At Floyd there were three mounds circular and oval, the largest about thirty feet in diameter and originally about two feet high. An exploration of the larger mound disclosed remains of five human bodies, the bones even of the fingers, toes etc., being for the most part in a good state of preservation.

"First, a bowl shaped excavation was made, extending down four feet below the surface. At this depth and in the centre of the excavation five bodies were found that had been buried in a sitting posture. One was that of a large, aged man, one that of a babe, and the other two bodies had been those of adults, but were in such a broken condition that it was impossible to determine much concerning the sex and age.

"The bones of the woman in their every detail of structure, indicated a being of very low grade, the evidence of unusual muscular development being essentially marked.

"It was the skull, however, which most attracted my attention, and which determined the importance of the discovery. The forehead, if forehead it can be called, is very low, the upper portion of the brow ridges are quite prominent and small, strong teeth have been worn down to the level of the sockets.

"Heretofore the famous 'Neanderthal' skull, to which Professor Huxley gives so much space in his great book, 'Man's Place in Nature,' has been considered by scientists as the skull of the lowest type of man that ever existed, but the skull of the woman found near Floyd was still lower and more animal like, being indeed on the very dividing line between man and monkey.

"The skulls of the old man and the two other adults were too much crushed by the weight of earth from above to allow of reconstruction, but the skull of the low grade like the first one. They had been buried in the flesh and around them the closely packed earth (the cause of the preservation of the bones) was stained a deep, reddish brown by the decomposition of the flesh. Fire had been used at this burial.

"Subsequent explorations at Chichasaw served to verify my first discoveries. 'The mounds are located on the west side of little Cedar river, about one and one half miles below the town, at the border of a terrace twenty to forty feet above the flood plain at its base.

"About 200 yards to the southwest of the mounds is a spring which flows freely into the river. The mounds were formerly populated by these strange monkey-men. The mounds are from two to five feet apart, are circular, round-topped, and measure from twenty-two to fifty-one feet in diameter and from one and three-fourths to five feet in height. The main line of mounds runs north, and a few degrees east. The others run parallel to the main line.

"In many cases the earth the mounds had been mixed with water and ashes and this material rammed down very hard around and above the dead bodies. This made excavation difficult even with the best tools. In many of these mounds the bodies had been buried in a sitting position, sometimes placed on the level ground and sometimes on a little artificial hillock, one and a half feet in height.

"In nearly all of the mounds bones were found. In one mound were found three sitting skeletons. One faced the east, the second faced the first, and the third, a few inches north and east of the first. The skulls of all three of these skeletons were markedly Neanderthoid in type. In one specimen the lower forehead back of the eye orbits is very narrow, but rapidly expands backward; the frontal arch rises only 4.7 millimetres before sloping abruptly backward, leaving a concavity back of and over the eyes.

"The larger cranium was six and a quarter inches long by five inches wide. One skull appears to be that of a woman. Another probably belonged to a man of great age. His long arms may have assisted him in swinging from tree to tree when pursued by wild animals, as it is held by scientists that men in the earliest stages had no weapons of defense except what nature had provided.

"All the skulls were of the same lower order. In some cases the jaws were very massive, with double teeth all round and often the crowns of the teeth would be worn down smooth, sometimes almost into the jaw, and this without at any time exposing the nerve. In some instances the jaws were large enough to be placed with ease over the lower jaw of a large man, and sometimes the angle of the lower jaw was much straightened and protruded in front 'muzzle-like.'

"So low was the standard of intelligence indicated by the bone formations that one could almost mistake the skeletons for those of animals but for the incontrovertible evidence to the contrary afforded by the mounds themselves.

"The skill with which they are constructed would never have been inherited in animals, and, however, the frequent signs of the use of fire is additional proof. No pottery or relics of any other kind were found, and the mound builders, as I believe the 'missing-link' so long sought by science, must have lived in the crudest age, in a state but little above that of the orang-outangs and chimpanzees, their immediate predecessors.

"The bones are now in my St. Charles home, but in a short time I intend submitting them to prominent scientists here and abroad, and confidently expect them to create a veritable furor and to prove a new victory for American research, as well as to help establish the extreme antiquity of the West."

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Handy List of Victoria Firms

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.
B.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and
Pandora, Victoria.

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S 88 1/2 Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C. Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

DANCING.
DANCING CLASS—Philharmonic Hall, Monday and Thursday evenings, 50 cents. Prof. A. C. Beach.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Peccos, Koronas, Primos, Etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same block—Maynard's Shoe and Flaming shoe, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. Phone 3909.

BAMBOO WORK.
NEW AND DURABLE STYLE of bamboo work at Kaval & Co., 80 Douglas st. a20

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR
THOMAS CATTRELL—10 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HENRY—Office 55 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

HARDWARE.
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe, bathtubs, cutlery, etc. Mining and Milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

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VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEAMER & EATLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st. near Government.

ELECTRIC COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.—Office at 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor. a20

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.
E. F. GEIGER, Sanitary Plumbing, Gas and Hot Water Fitting. Tel. 226.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS.
MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineer, Foundry, Boiler Makers, Pattern Makers, etc., 148 Government street, telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. Goodacre, Contractor by appt to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885, 114 1/2 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest establishment; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.
ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, Etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., Cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michlan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer, "Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOR GOOD VALUE—Go to the Old Country Boot Store, 91 Johnson street. a15

Vancouver Business Directory

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CANNING SUPPLIES.
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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED, Vancouver, Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.
THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.

HOTELS.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL—\$2.00 per day. BADMINTON HOUSE, rates \$2 and \$2.50. STRAND HOTEL, Hastings street. On the European plan.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
TRETHEWEY & BRITANNIA, Bank of B. N. A. Building, Hastings street.

The Strand Hotel.
On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West. Vancouver, B.C.

MINES AND MINING

A Weekly Summary of Events

By H. Mortimer-Lamb.

THE COAST.

While there seems to be some uncertainty whether or not the Britannia deal has been consummated, I am informed of another transaction in the Howe Sound district, which, though of lesser magnitude, is still of considerable importance. This is the bonding to a Victoria syndicate of the Marble group, adjoining the Britannia, for a consideration of \$200,000, a substantial first payment having been made on the purchase price. It is further set out in the agreement that work on the properties is to be commenced in May next and continuously prosecuted during the summer months. The Marble claims are owned by Victoria and Vancouver men, one of the largest holders being Mr. J. H. McGregory, who, I understand, negotiated the present deal.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that Mr. C. H. Macintosh has been again successful in influencing a large amount of London capital in British Columbia mining ventures, and that among the properties it is proposed to acquire is the Van Andia mine, on Texada Island. This may or may not be true, but if there is any foundation in the report, and these mines are controlled by a strong English corporation such as the B. A. C. it would mean a very great deal to the Coast. There are strong grounds for the belief that the Van Andia is a good mine, which, under favorable circumstances, could be worked to advantage. The good management and adequate capital would certainly give a good account of itself. Meanwhile the Copper Queen's output is steadily increasing over 200 tons of high-grade bonite ore having been taken out in the last two weeks from the 400 and 500-foot levels. The Cornell is also turning out very well, the shaft being now down over 250 feet in good ore.

VALUE OF A STATE ASSAY OFFICE.

The News-Advertiser's mining editor commenting on the value to a city of an assay office for the government purchase of gold, even when no branch mint is attaching to the report of the Seattle assay office for the period from January 1 to October 24 last. The official report of that office shows that 6,208 deposits, aggregating 1,243,163 ounces of gold dust and bullion, had been handled in the assay office between those two dates, the value of the gold being \$20,106,637. It also showed that \$16,374,488 worth of yellow metal came from Klondike, \$2,710,421 from the Cape Nome district, \$462,893 from other Alaskan districts, \$439,116 from the Atlin district in British Columbia, and \$125,762 from Washington, Idaho and Oregon. Thus of the gold bought and handled this year at the Seattle assay office—and it must be borne in mind that there is no mint at Seattle—more than four-fifths have come from Canadian territory, in Klondike and Atlin, the output of Klondike enormously preponderating. The amount of miners' trade which Seattle gets, directly or as a result of the assay office's work and the accompanying purchases, is naturally large and certainly comes, though impossible of exact estimate, to several million dollars per annum. It would probably not be over estimating facts, to assert that of the more than \$20,000,000 of gold, represented by the Seattle transactions, the trade of that city gathers in at least a fourth, or \$5,000,000. Granted the establishment of a mint assay office and the usual accompanying gold purchase facilities in the Coast cities we may reasonably expect to divide to some extent with Seattle the miners' trade which now goes further south as a direct result of Seattle's gold assay and purchase facilities.

DREDGING ON THE THOMPSON.

Much interest will be taken in the inauguration of gold dredging operation on the Thompson river, near Kamloops, which are shortly to be undertaken on a not inconsiderable scale. Meanwhile a new dredge of the New Zealand type, the cost of which will be over fifty thousand dollars, is to be at once built for a company operating on Jamieson creek.

FINAL CLEAN-UP OF THE CARIBOO.

The Cariboo Consolidated has closed down for the season while, however, the returns of the final clean-up have not yet been made known, it is expected that the result will not fall far short of \$100,000, for about a thirty days' run.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

The chief news of importance this week from the Boundary creek district is the reported consolidation of the Gold Drop, Rawhide, Monarch and Tamarac mines in Phoenix camp. The claims referred to adjoin the Snowshoe, which is now being successfully operated. The properties are all favorably known of among mining men familiar with this section, and all have phenomenal showings. The Gold Drop is owned by the Gold Drop Mining Co., of which Mr. Thos. C. Brainerd (president of the Hamilton Powder Co.) is president. It has had nearly 3,000 feet of development done, but it is claimed that much of this was not to the best advantage. The Rawhide is owned by the Dominion Copper Co., and has a 500-ft tunnel in country rock. Here, also, it is asserted, the work was not done where the best showing is made. The Monarch and Tamarac have only prospect shafts, but, like the other adjoining claims, have fine surface showings. The Del Syndicate, Ltd., in association of English capitalists, is the owner of the Monarch, and the representative of the Syndicate in British Columbia is Mr. Barclay Bonthorne, a well-known mining engineer, whose headquarters are at Vancouver. He succeeded Mr. R. E. L. Brown, who formerly had charge of the syndicate's affairs in this province. Mr. Bonthorne has been recently in the Boundary, quietly looking over the ground, and has had the surface claims surveyed. The Snowshoe ledge, which is now being developed in the railway tunnel, not far from the Rawhide side line, has, it is claimed, been traced through the other claims. Should this consolidation go through, as now seems more than probable, it will give Phoenix camp another strong syndicate, that will undoubtedly conduct its operations on an extensive scale.

THE WINNIPEG MINE.

As a large number of Victorians are interested as shareholders in the Winnipeg, the following report from the Phoenix Pioneer is worth reproducing. "Last night a meeting of the shareholders of the Winnipeg Mining and Smelting Co., was to be held at the mine to confirm the reorganization plan here before arranged for, by which the stock is to be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000, on an assessable basis. It is expected that the scheme will go through without trouble, and that work will be in full swing on this property once more by the first week in December. At present the pumps are kept running to keep the mine clear of water."

THE MOLLIE GIBSON.

The Mollie Gibson, which is regarded as one of the most promising properties in the Nelson district, has within the last few days, commenced regular shipments, the tramway which formerly was in use at the unfortunate Lanark mine, in the Illecillewaet, having been successfully installed. This tramway is 8,033 feet in length. Last year the Mollie Gibson shipped 500 tons of ore which realized \$17,000. The Mollie Gibson group comprises 275 acres of mineral land and the property has been already very extensively developed.

SMELTING IN B. C.

For the week ending Saturday, the 17th, 4,513 tons of ore mined in Kootenay and Yale were received at the smelter at Trail. As much more was probably received at the smelter at Grand Forks, and the receipts at the smelter at Nelson must have been well up, as a furnace with a capacity of 200 tons a day is running steadily. This means, as the Nelson Tribune remarks, that 10,000 tons of ore mined in the province are treated every week at smelters in the province. These smelters use coal and coke from mines and ovens in British Columbia, and every ton of the

go a term of imprisonment.

A SLOCAN LAKE DEAL.

Negotiations have already been entered into for the consolidation of the Arlington, Speculator and Mabau, important groups of mines in the Slocan Lake division, with a view, so it is reported, to placing the properties on the London market under a capitalization of five million dollars. The three groups comprise a number of the most promising claims in the Slocan. The Arlington is now on a producing basis, from 60 to 80 tons being shipped weekly, giving the net returns of \$1,000 a car, and it is likely the output will be largely increased. On the Speculator group are two parallel veins. One ledge is 25 to 30 feet in width with a paystreak of two feet while the ledge for 15 feet around the clean ore is heavily mineralized. In the paystreak the ore runs 80 to 800 ounces of silver with high average, while the

province for zinc values, and no nickel ore have been produced, though their discovery has been reported from more than one locality. There is now, however, some likelihood that zinc properties on Kootenay creek, near Nelson, may be turned to commercial account, and also that a nickel claim on Wild Horse creek, in East Kootenay may be operated for that metal. The zinc properties have not been very extensively developed, but it is said that a ledge four feet wide has been exposed, averaging 42 per cent metallic zinc, and the owners are now in communication with one of the biggest American zinc concerns of Joplin, Missouri, the centre of the zinc industry in the United States. The nickel claim on Wild Horse has a lead of six feet wide and a syndicate has been organized to develop the property.

ROSSLAND'S PAY ROLL.

Some idea of the importance of the

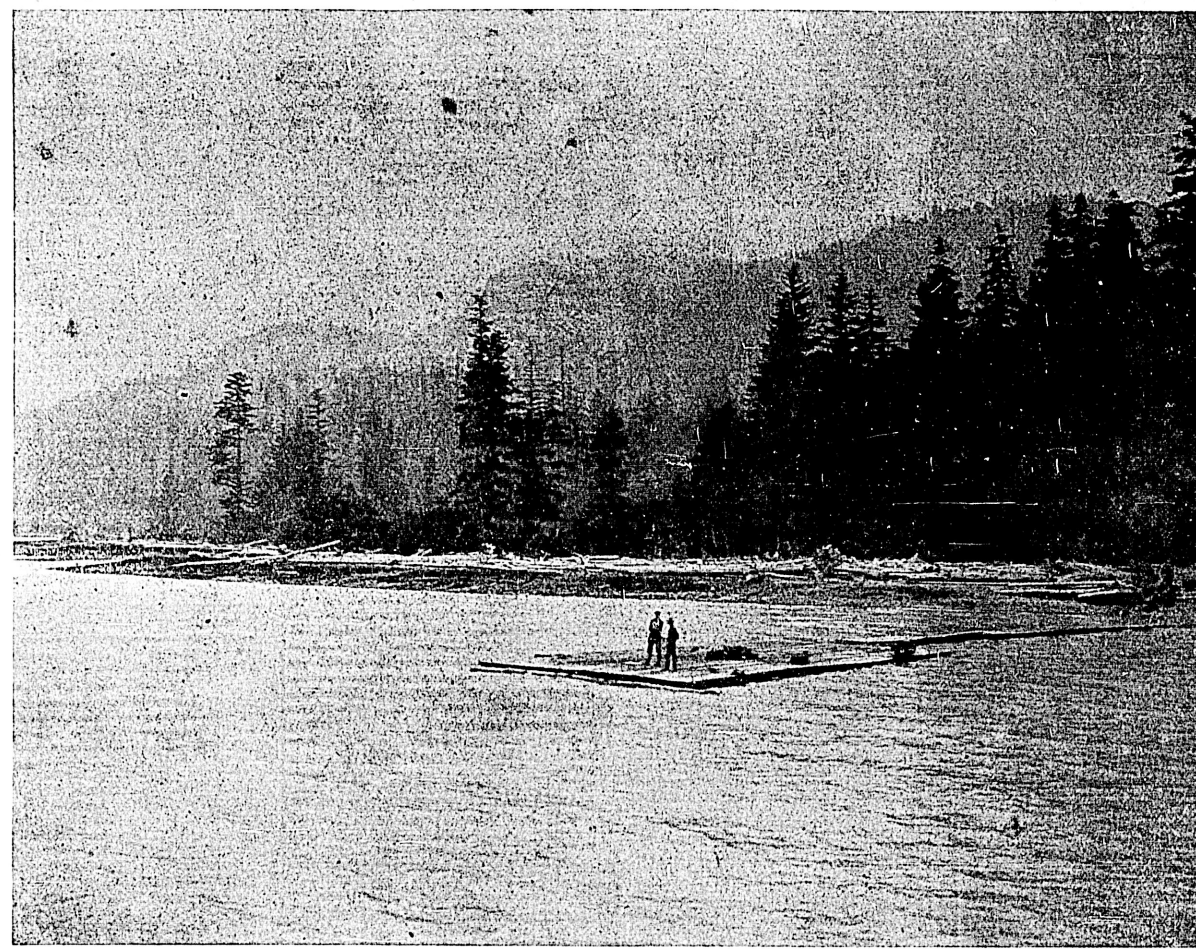
belongs, will follow it under the street, and work it. The find is in any case interesting.

SANDON.

The tramway at the Ivanhoe mine, near Sandon, is now in successful operation. This tramway is 2½ miles long, has a daily capacity of 150 tons and conveys the ore from the mine to the concentrator, where a 125-ton mill is now running. The mine, which has entered the list of important Slocan producers, employs fifty men.

AN AINSWORTH PRODUCING MINE.

The Highland mines, on Cedar creek, in the Ainsworth district, made this week an initial ore shipment to the Hall Mines smelter, by the new company operating the property. The mine is being suitably equipped with a tramway and



(From Mining Record.)

LANDING AT BRITANNIA MINE, HOWE SOUND.

haulage goes to railways whose operations live in British Columbia. This is the kind of business that is making British Columbia attractive to men who have money to venture in speculation and investments. All legislation that will tend to increase this business will be legislation in the right direction.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. Ernest Mansfield has commenced action in the Supreme court to recover \$45,000 damages from the directors of the company which is operating the Camp Mansfield properties. He claims \$4,000 is due him for advances to cover the cost of the work on the claims and \$40,000 for breach of contract on the part of defendants in not forwarding him funds to pay for work ordered under their instructions and as a result of which breach he was forced to under-

balance of the mineralized ledge matter runs from 25 to 300 ounces. The Mabau group was bonded recently but no work has been done by the bond holders yet. While there can be no doubt that there is, however, hardly sufficient justification for so large a capital as was proposed.

SILVER KING MACHINERY.

Part of the new machinery for the Silver King mine arrived this week, and includes a smoke stack, a boiler and a pump. The stack is 500 feet long, and is to connect the underground boiler with the surface. The boiler will be utilized to generate power for the engine on the lower levels, and the pump is to raise water from the tenth to the fifth level, from which it is discharged. The pump will lift 600 gallons of water per minute for 500 feet.

NICKEL AND ZINC.

Heretofore only a comparatively small amount of ore has been mined in this

mining industry at Rossland may be gathered from the sums disbursed as wages on pay day last week by the companies operating in that camp:

B. A. C. properties	\$95,300
War Eagle and Centre Star	35,00
Velvet and Portland	8,000
Iron Mask	6,000
I. X. L.	5,300
Evening Star	4,000
St. Elmo	2,000
Homestake	1,000
Giant	1,000
Spitzee	1,000
Other properties	8,000
Total	\$165,000

SUBSANTIONAL FIND AT ROSSLAND.

It is stated that ore has been found in a ledge under Columbia avenue assaying \$14 in gold and four or five per cent. copper. If further results bear out this sample assay, it is likely that the owners of the Alice claim, to which the ledge

concentrator, and its prospects are most favorable.

CROW'S NEST COAL.

The Crow's Nest Coal Company are now making a daily output of 1,200 tons, and the Michel creek coal seams are also being developed. The company have at present 281 bee hive coke ovens in operation and the number is being rapidly increased. Meanwhile, the Crow's Nest Company is to have a competitor in an American syndicate, at the head of which is a Mr. M. H. Cowan. This syndicate owns coal measures at Pincher creek, which are now being developed. Mr. Cowan goes so far as to declare that within six months the concern will be shipping 2,000 tons of coal a day, and thus nearly doubling the present output of the Crow's Nest—a large order indeed to be delivered in so short a time.

"She has such a natural manner." "That's where here manner differs from her hair and teeth."

INTEREST IN HOCKEY.

Several Teams Are Now Practising Daily at Oak Bay Grounds.

The members of the Victoria Hockey Club are requested to attend the practice to be held this afternoon, wet or fine, at the Oak Bay park, commencing 2:30 sharp. At the committee meeting held last Thursday, it was decided to accept the challenge of the Vancouver Hockey Club for December 8, so with this match in the near future, it is necessary for all members desiring a place on the eleven to attend all practices between now and that date. This afternoon arrangements will be made for special practices during the intervening period.

The Oak Bay park grounds are now at their best, the grass well cut and rolled, and a decided improvement has been effected by the removal of the band stand, thus enabling the match grounds to be brought about thirty-five feet nearer to the grand stand. Every day sees some hockeyists busily practising there. The Victoria Ladies' Club has Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, the High School Club, Tuesdays, and Fridays, and the Victoria Hockey Club, Saturday afternoons. It is surprising the enthusiasm shown by the members of the new clubs, and speaks well for their promoters.

A recent press report shows that Vancouver lovers of hockey are meeting with great success this season in the Terminal City, and have a better team than ever before. Such being the case, the home players must recognize the necessity of good team practices before the coming match, and a little dampness of the weather should not be an excuse for non-attendance.

Teams will be chosen to-day on the field, and the following players are requested to be on hand sharp at 2:30: J. Hart, L. B. Trimen, J. Hickey, A. Anderson, A. Netherby, C. Maclean, A. Maclean, R. H. Swinerton, J. H. Giespie, J. H. Austin, R. Jaegers, G. Gillette, K. Gillespie, L. York, F. A. Fletcher, W. N. Winsby, B. Bell, D. M. Rogers, F. C. Cummins, K. Schofield, R. G. Goward, R. T. Fell, W. W. Berridge, C. O'Brien, Arthur Gore, J. A. McFavish, A. Coles, P. Austin, H. J. Cave, T. B. Tye and C. Gamble.

In times of peace; in times of war; The favorite drink is Jesse Moore.

Judge—And you say that he had murder in his eye.

Victim—No, sir, I think it was in his hand. That's where he hid his rock.—Chicago News.

MUNYON'S

GRAND WORK FOR HUMANITY

People in Every Walk of Life Acknowledge His Success.

WORDS FROM THE HEART

Well-known Citizens Testify To Great Benefits Received.

FROM BROAD HOMOEOPATHY

Get Munyon's Guide to Health and Cure Yourselves with a 25-Cent Remedy—Positive and Permanent Cures for Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Troubles and All Special Blood and Nervous Diseases.

Mr. Frederick Elsha Lawrence, Chater P. O. Montreal, formerly a resident of Toronto, says: "From the age of 10 or 12 years I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia. I tried various remedies and treatments, in fact everything I could hear of, but to no purpose. I went to Toronto seeking medical advice. I determined to try the Munyon Remedies. After two weeks treatment my symptoms all disappeared. I feel now perfectly well; in fact, I am a wonder to myself and all my friends. I am gaining flesh and strength, and am in the most buoyant spirits. I am indeed grateful and hope that this testimonial may be the means of inducing others to seek the same treatment as I did."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allay soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, legs or groin, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headaches in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—Price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—Price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts. Price 25c.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price \$1.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength for weak people. \$1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, nearly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

A GEOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

Lake Dilolo Does Not Send Water Both to the Congo and the Zambesi Rivers.

A little lake in Central Africa, discovered by Livingstone in his great journey across the continent in 1853-55, has attracted much attention on account of the curious statement which the explorer made about it. The lake is situated on a plain that is nearly flat. Livingstone said the lake was directly on the water-parting between the Zambesi and the Kasai river, which is now known to be the largest southern tributary of the Congo. In other words, he said the lake was so exactly balanced between the two river systems that from one side flowed a stream which joined the Kasai while from the opposite side emerged a stream which joined the Zambesi. It maps therefore, for nearly half a century, have represented a water communication passing through Lake Dilolo and joining the Kasai on the north and the Zambesi on the south.

Capt. Charles Lemaire, of the Belgian Congo, now says that this remarkable water connection between the two rivers and two distinct river systems must be expunged from the maps. Over two years ago Capt. Lemaire was commissioned to explore and determine the entire water parting between the Congo and Zambesi systems. This question of great geographical and political interest. Much of the country had never been visited by any explorer. The water parting was established by treaty as the boundary between the territory of the Congo Free State and the British possessions and the boundary, of course, could not be delimited till the exact position of the water parting was ascertained.

Capt. Lemaire has carried out his work with great thoroughness and on September 3 last he reached the mouth of the Congo. He had started into the continent at the mouth of the Zambesi and he had made the twenty-third crossing of Central Africa, the first crossing of the continent being made by Livingstone when he discovered Lake Dilolo. Lemaire says that Dilolo has no connection with the Congo basin. The water parting between the two river systems passes about twenty miles to the north of the lake. A small stream on the north side of the lake contributes some water to it. The waters of the lake are sent south from its southern end by a stream that falls into the Letembo tributary of the Zambesi and Lake Dilolo is therefore a feature of the Zambesi system.

It may be that when Livingstone made those appearances justified his belief that the lake contributed to both river systems. The country is very flat, much of it turned into marsh in the wet season and during his visit Dilolo probably had the appearance of discharging its waters both to the north and the south. But Lemaire places Dilolo in the category of ordinary little lakes. The false impression the world has had of it for many years is only another illustration of the many blunders made by African explorers, which have been rectified by later investigation.

READ IT IN THE FACES.

This is the age of brain trouble, of heart failure, of paralysis and of body weakness. You can read it in the faces of the people you meet. Nervous diseases do not get well of their own accord. Regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the only treatment that can be absolutely relied upon to stop the wasting process which saps vitality from the system. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food creates new, rich blood, revitalizes the nerves and permanently cures all nervous diseases. 50 cents a box.

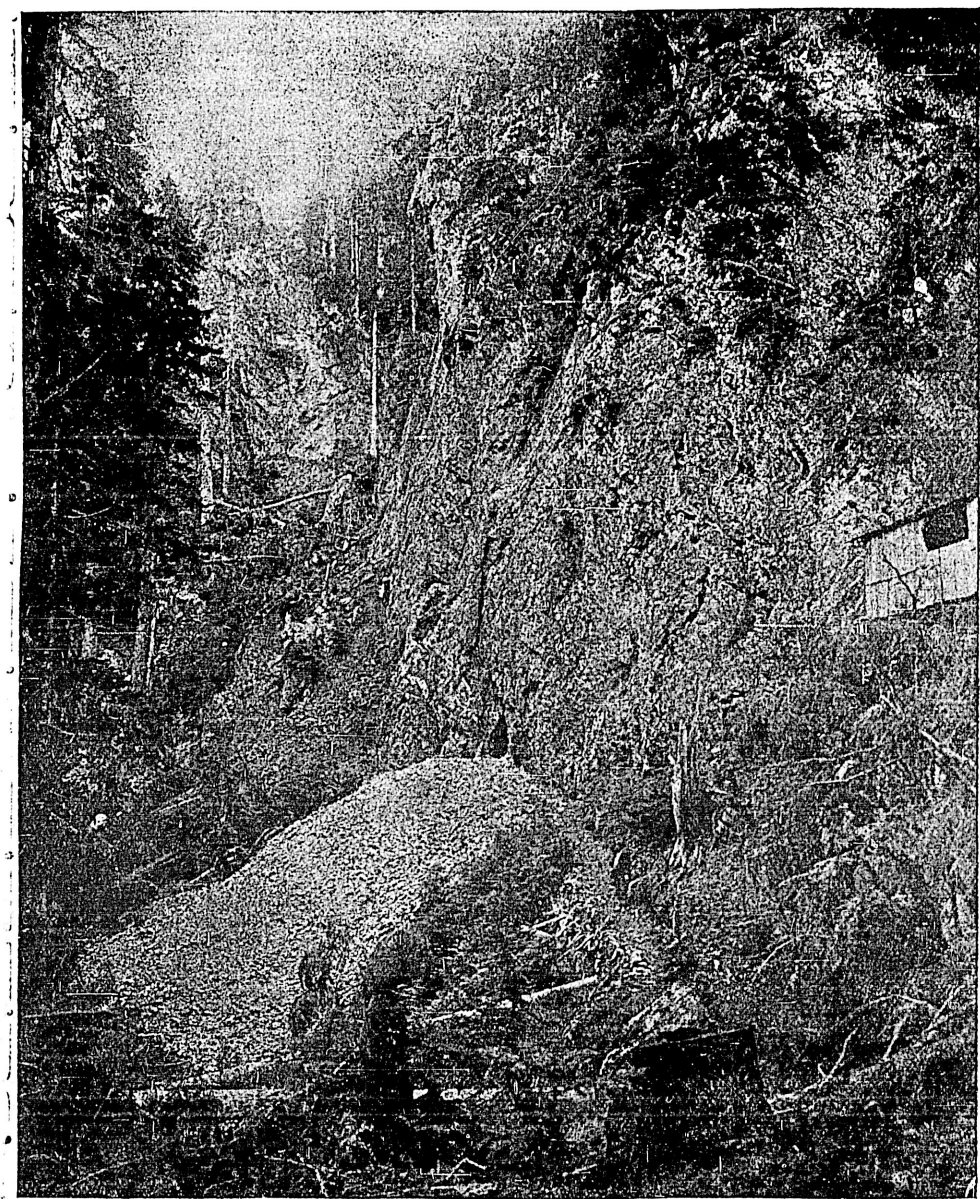
Miss Wunder.—Is Mr. Rhymesom a true poet?

Miss Gabbigh.—Yes, indeed. They say he applied at the city hall for a poetic license last week.—Baltimore American.

"Dick and I have bought a horse in partnership."

"What's the arrangement?"

"Dick's going to feed him and take care of him and I'm going to exercise him."—Chicago Record.



(From Mining Record.) ENORMOUS ORE SHOWING AT BRITANNIA MINE.

His Teachings a Great Force at the Command of the Reformers.

From the London Standard.

The winter session of the Manchester Shakespeare Society was opened last night in the City Art Gallery, when the inaugural address was delivered by the president, Sir William H. Bailey, who selected as his subject "Shakespeare and Temperance." There was a large attendance.

Sir William Bailey remarked that, of all the means taken to popularize Shakespeare there was none of greater value than the good work of Charles and Mary Lamb, and especially in introducing the subject of his lecture with what force and beauty the concluding lines of the preface to "The Tales from Shakespeare" appeared to them, where they express the hope that the book "may be the means as the readers become older of enriching the fancy and strengthening virtue by withdrawing them from all selfish and mercenary ideas; a lesson of sweet and noble thoughts and actions, to teach courtesy, benevolence, generosity, and humanity. For examples teaching these virtues his pages are full." All true Shakespearians admitted this true and beautiful preface, for next to the Bible they verily believed that the book of our great national poet was the most divine moral teacher that had ever blessed humanity, and that as it had for three hundred years represented the heart and the conscience of England, they had faith that its ideals would continue to strengthen the moral fibre of our nation forevermore. Ulysses escaped from the sirens by stuffing his ears with wax, but the nobler way to resist the temptations of life was pointed out by Orpheus, who boldly ignored the songs of the sirens and became free from danger by merely singing with a sweet voice the praises of the gods.

Let them draw inspiration from this ancient wisdom, and admire the divine melody of Shakespeare—if they lacked ability to sing his praises, they might in his company visit "the realms of gold," and listen to unheard harmonies with silent reverence and delight. Right through the pages of Shakespeare they found exaltation of personal responsibility and conscience as directors of conduct; mean, untruthful, and treacherous men always sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind. Cause and effect in morals, he taught us, were clearly and definitely traced out. The drunken, the profligate, the selfish, the sordid, and the vicious always reaped what they sowed, and those able and strong by blood and brain and virtue to keep free from the

snare and temptations of the world he describes with delightful vigor in "Hamlet." The value of self-respect and of the imperial influence of the will in assisting self-culture and the guidance of our own fate, indeed of our self-responsibility is seen in "Othello," where he compared man to a garden. Our bodies, he told us, were our gardens, so that, if we plant nettle or sow lettuce, set hyssop and weed up thyme, supply it with one gender of herbs or district it with many, either to have it sterile or manured with industry, why, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our wills. Eloquent reverence for both the body and mind of man they found in many of the plays. The drunkards of Shakespeare did not escape that which awaited them in all human experience. The rigid impartiality with which Shakespeare held up the mirror to nature was perfectly democratic and as sternly impartial as the wind and the rain, and the common enemy, death. Wickleness and immorality, in poor or peasant, always ended, as they knew they did, in disgrace—in ruin and destruction.

Whether it were king or cottager who disobeyed and ignored the moral law, retribution assuredly overtook him. Take the case of Falstaff, whose witty wickedness so fascinated Queen Elizabeth that she desired Shakespeare to introduce him in a play in love, and the poet wrote the "Merry Wives of Windsor" at a few days' notice. In that play Falstaff became the butt of the women, who befriended him and made him the victim of practical jokes. Those two scoundrels Nym and Bardolph were hanged for some petty theft when with the English army in France, and that bachelard, swaggering braggart, Pistol, was humiliated and disgraced and punished by that valiant hot-headed and indignant Welshman, Phellens, who made him kneel and with great humility ate the national emblem, the leek, which he had grossly insulted. How severe in "Henry IV." was the young King's rebuke to Falstaff, who instead of patronage and profit received stern reproof for conduct odious in an old man. In the epilogue of the second part of "Henry IV." the speaker said that the story would be continued, and that Falstaff "should die unless already he be killed with your hard opinions," showing that Shakespeare intended to point a moral by the introduction of the lewd old rascal, who died under disgraceful conditions in the next play. Those who devoted their time and thoughts to improve the social condition of the people should look upon Shakespeare's poetry as one of the great forces at their command.

Most everyone who has whiskey for sale compares its virtue to Jesse Moore's "A" whiskey.